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ABSTRACT

This guide provides a basic source of historical and contemporary Indian information from an American Indian perspective and includes study questions at the end of each section. The primary function of this guide is to be a quick-study reference handbook. Basic questions essential to understanding current problems and issues of American Indians are addressed including: (1) How many Indians are there in the country?; (2) How many tribes exist?; (3) How many reservations are there?; and (4) What are the size and location of the population, tribes and reservations? The first chapter presents an overview of American Indian history beginning with the arrival of Columbus, and discusses myths and misconceptions concerning American Indians, antagonism between White settlers and American Indians including genocide and slavery of American Indians, and violation of government treaties. The second chapter provides demographic data on American Indians, including information on tribes and reservations for the past 500 years illustrating the constant transition of the American Indian population. This chapter also includes a map of federally recognized American Indian Nations and information on the gross acreage, trust land, total population, Indian population, and enrolled tribal population of Indian Nations. The third chapter addresses health, education, and economic welfare issues facing American Indians and concludes that most government programs have not successfully aided American Indians. The last chapter describes an individual's plan of action stressing the importance of education, political unity, and economic independence among American Indians. Also included are further references, catalogs of Indian publications, information on how to conduct a genealogy search, and locations of Bureau of Indian Affairs area offices. Contains maps and graphs. (LP)

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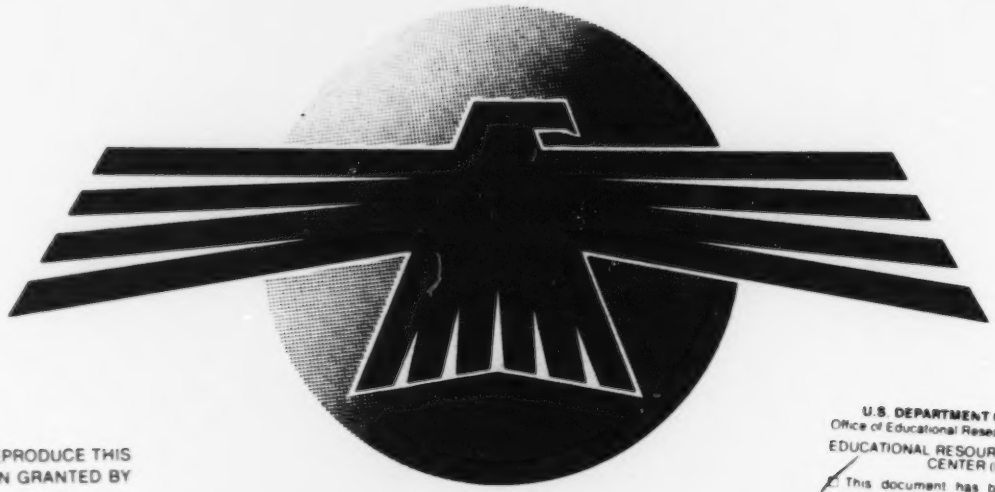
THE American Indian DIGEST



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This Digest is a valuable source of information with regard to contemporary American Indian population, reservations, tribes and also provides a basis to address these issues:

Are American Indians alive and well?

Is there danger of extinction by blood quantum requirements?

What will be the Indian experience in two generations?

How to begin a genealogical search for your Indian identity.

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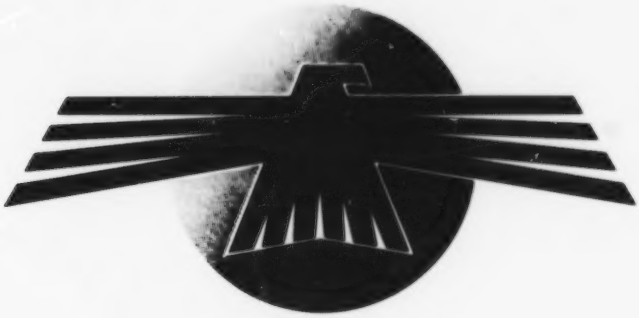

Until America comes to terms with the condition and unresolved issues of American Indians, questions will continue to haunt the nation's conscience. If the Indians lose...we all lose.

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"The Transition" is a pencil drawing by Indian artist Lyle James. Lyle James was born in Kalkaska, Michigan and is a member of the Ottawa Tribe. He is a multi-talented artist who works in pencil, pen, and charcoal pastels as well as watercolors and acrylic paintings. One of Lyle's particular talents is the ability to artistically transfer the face from a photograph to an Indian portrayal. He is also skilled in leather work, carving and clothing design. He is self taught and has maintained the integrity of traditional methods.

Lyle is internationally known for his artwork. People who have acquired his work are President Carter, Bob Hope, Phyllis Diller, Senator Jackie Vaughn, and Pat Paulson. He has paintings on display at Michigan State University, in the Voyage Room at the Kellog Center.

Lyle James can be contacted by calling Thunderbird Enterprises.

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FOREWORD

Global Perspective

The escalating technology curve is nearly vertical. Fiber optics and virtual reality will have a significant impact on daily life in some communities by 1994. More information will be assimilated and disseminated in the next decade than during all of previous history. Some anthropologists claim that humans use only 10% of their brain capacity. It appears that man will have the opportunity to test that theory.

Carl Sagan and space shuttles have provided a glimpse into the foreseeable future as scientist examine and analyze the potential of the galaxy. Space technology has provided the springboard for a quantum leap in global evolution.

International business is conducted daily across oceans as easily as between domestic states.

Telecommunications have dramatically transformed the world into a global community. A global community is a global market. Cost effective telecommunications are a reality. International business is conducted daily across oceans as easily as between domestic states. Competitive national participation is required in the global market for economic survival.

The role of American Indians in the marketplace has traditionally been as a local source of arts and crafts products. Indian arts and crafts are a multi-billion dollar business with domestic and global markets. It is time for Indians to make the transition from supplier to entreprenuer in those markets.

Racism

An American paradox: one source of the nation's strength, its cultural diversity, is also the source of one of its most severe social problems, racism. Like it or not - diverse races are inseparable constituents of American society, and America is an inseparable constituent of a global community.

Everyone has some type and degree of prejudice. Racial prejudice is a human instinct from eons of evolution when it was necessary for survival. Physical characteristics evolved as man learned to walk upright, lost some body hair and became a social creature. Human mental evolution has not keep pace with physical evolution.

Racism is socially archaic, retarded, maliciously ignorant and non-productive. It's an insidious mental cancer that leaves the mind of the carrier stunted. When viewed from a telescoping galaxy perspective, racism is insignificant. The next generations of Americans will have many more important matters to deal with than the blood composition of their neighbors.

America must resolve the issues of domestic racism before undertaking the problems of a multicultural global market. America is only 5% of the world market and cannot afford racism.

Indians must be conscious and wary of practicing insidious racism. Dissension and prejudice premeate nearly every aspect of Indian life. This is the same racism that Indians have endured for hundreds of years. The same racism that oppressed the people into near extinction. The same racism that has kept Indians divided, vulnerable and manageable.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

Declaration of Independence - 1776

Digest Synopsis

When Indians are mentioned, the perceptions that usually come to mind are historical and cultural. These areas of interest are very important and have been cultivated to the point of saturation, while contemporary information has essentially been excluded. The **American Indian Digest** presents a historical synopsis, but shifts attention to the dynamics of American Indian contemporary demographics. The **Digest** presents a view of the Indian condition from an Indian perspective. To understand current problems and issues of America's native people, it is essential to know the answers to such basic questions as:

The primary function of the Digest is to be a handbook, a convenient source of basic Indian information.

- How many Indians are there in the country?
- How many tribes exist?
- How many reservations are there?
- What are the size and location of the population, tribes and reservations?

The primary function of the **Digest** is to be a quick-study reference handbook, a convenient source of basic Indian information. A secondary function is to list addresses and telephone numbers of reference materials. Hopefully, some fact, thought or question will encourage the reader to look beyond the facade of Indian myth and misconception.

Libraries, universities and museums contain voluminous resources that chronicle every aspect of the fascinating epic as two conflicting cultures engaged in a violent and savage struggle for survival. For American Indians the struggle continues.

CHAPTER 1 ❖ HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Chronology

This abbreviated roster of historical events significantly influenced the course of Indian destiny and provides a sense of chronological perspective.

1492 Arrival of Columbus to the New World.
1607 Jamestown was founded.
1620 Pilgrims land at Plymouth Rock.
1622 First major Indian retaliation.
1744 The Treaty of Lancaster.
1775 American Revolutionary War begins.
1776 US Declaration of Independence.
1778 First treaty between US & Indians.
1783 American Revolutionary War ends.
1803 US Louisiana purchase for $15 million.
1824 BIA established under Dept. of War.
1830 Indian Removal Act.
1848 First gold strike in the West.
1850 US eliminates all foreign land claims.
1854 Indian Appropriation Act.
1861 Civil War begins.
1862 Railroad Act.
1865 Civil War ends.
1868 Fort Laramie peace conference.
1871 Treaties end between US & Indians.
1887 General Allotment Act. (Dawes Act)
1917 US enters World War I.
1919 World War I ends with Treaty of Versailles.
1924 Indian Citizenship Act.
1941 US enter World War II after Pearl Harbor attack.
1944 National Congress of American Indians.
1945 World War II ends with the atomic bomb.
1947 Indian Claims Commission Act.
1948 Indians allowed to vote in Arizona.
1953 Liquor Prohibition repealed for Indians.
1962 Indians allowed to vote in New Mexico.
1968 Indian Civil Rights Act.
1972 Indian Education Act.
1975 Indian Self-Determination Act.
1978 American Indian Religious Freedom Act.
1988 Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.

Myth & Misconception

The prevalent theory is that, at least 12,00 years ago, Indian ancestors crossed the frozen Bering Straits, fanned out from Alaska and became the sole inhabitants of two continents. They established civilizations, cultures and religions based on their acknowledged dependence on the environment.

"They are artless and generous with what they have...With 50 men we could subjugate them all and make them do whatever we want."

Columbus - 1493

From the arrival of Columbus to the present, the truth about Indians has been obscured by myth and misconception. Columbus accidently landed in the Carribean Islands while seeking a new trade route to the Far East. He was historically given recognition for "discovering" America.

First - Columbus was not the first to explore the new world. Second - Aztec, Mayan, Mound Builders, Pueblos and other existing Indian civilizations were comparable, and in some respects superior, to those of Europe. Regardless of the circumstances, the arrival of Columbus was a historical accomplishment of the first magnitude which initiated a chain of events that changed the world forever.

Columbus was convinced that he had landed in India and called the native inhabitants "Indians." The "Indian" misnomer has been accepted to the extent that it is synonymous with all indigenous people in the western hemisphere.

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America's native people have been known as -

- "Indians" for 450 years;
- "American Indians" since World War II;
- "Native Americans" for the last 20 years;
- "First Americans" and "First Nations" most recently.

For the purpose of this Digest, we will use American Indian and Indians interchangeably, and leave the politically correct semantics to the academic community and future generations.

At press time, it was brought to our attention that the term "reservations" is passe with reference to Indian lands; the new politically correct designation is "nations." We will accommodate the transition by using the designations interchangeably where it feels appropriate.

"Before we can set out on the road to success, we have to know where we are going, and before we can know that we must determine where we have been in the past."

John F. Kennedy - 1963

America's Holocaust

Most American Indians view the arrival of Columbus as the beginning of a 500 year cycle of diseases, exploitation, enslavement and genocide that devastated them as a race of people. The massive number of Indians essentially exterminated by genocidal attrition in 400 years is speculative. The ramifications of those sustained extermination policies exist today as shortened life expectancy due to emotional and health problems.

After initial fears had subsided, most Indians were curious and even friendly toward the invading strangers. A touch of irony, some eastern tribes helped settlers survive the first critical winters. However, conflict between settlers and Indians was inevitable. The Indian value system was simply not compatible with that of the settlers.

Many Indian tribes had developed nomadic lifestyles that were dependent on the seasons and environment. (The original "snowbirds".) Their lifestyles were in direct conflict with the fixed homesteads, farms and industrial activity of the European settlers.

The concept of individual land ownership was alien to Indians. The issue was componded by the idea that land ownership could be transferred by a piece of paper. Indians believed the elements of the environment were inseparable and could not be owned by individuals. Their high regard for the environment was reflected by the inclusion of the elements in most religious ceremonies. Some special features of the land such as mountains are considered sacred.

Settlers considered Indians indolent and felt they did not make good use of the land, therefore, they should yield to people who would use the land for more productive purposes. The settlers rationalized that Indians had no moral right to obstruct the expansion of a higher civilization. Settlers adopted a doctrine of "manifest destiny by divine providence" as they moved steadily Westward.

They were considered a sub-human race that must be removed or exterminated.

European nations made sporadic attempts to establish settlements along the Eastern seaboard. The first permanent settlement was Jamestown, an English colony established in 1607. The Pilgrims land at Plymouth Rock in 1620. As other colonies were established, settlers began an aggressive policy of expansion by attrition.

Indians resisted with open hostility. The first major retaliation occurred in 1622, when Powhatan leader Opechancanough went on a rampage in Virginia and killed 347 settlers. The conflict initiated a pattern of reciprocal atrocities that lasted for nearly 300 years.

By the time the settlers were entrenched along the eastern seaboard, resentment and antagonism toward Indians had escalated. They were considered a sub-human race that must be removed or exterminated. The prevalent attitude tolerated and encouraged the practice of genocide and slavery.

By 1671, there were 50,000 settlers in the Colonies.

Indians were brutally assaulted, raped and killed with impunity because they did not have a basis for legal recognition or recourse in the country. A case in point: In the early 1800s, there were an estimated 260,000 Indians in California, by 1900, there were 20,000. Indians could not bear witness against a white man in a court of law. Indians were categorically granted citizenship by the magnanimous Indian Citizenship Act in 1924.

Many colonies, states and territories paid bounties for Indian extermination. Bounties varied from $25 to $130 for each male scalp and usually half of that amount for women and children. "The only good Indian is a dead Indian" and "nits become lice" were typical expressions that reflected the attitude that lasted for 400 years.

By His EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM SHIRLEY, Esq;

Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Province of the *Massachusett-Bay*, in *New-England*, and Vice-Admiral of the same, and Major-General in His Majesty's Army.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Indians of *Norridgewock*, *Arresaguntacook*, *Wewenock* and *St. John's* Tribes, and the Indians of the other Tribes inhabiting in the Eastern and Northern Parts of His Majesty's Territories of *New-England*, the *Penobscot* Tribe only excepted, have, contrary to their solemn Submission unto His Majesty long since made and frequently renewed, been guilty of the most perfidious, barbarous and inhuman Murders of divers of his Majesty's *English* Subjects; and have abstained from all Commerce and Correspondence with His Majesty's said Subjects for many Months past; and the said *Indians* have fully discovered an inimical, traiterous and rebellious Intention and Disposition;

I have therefore thought fit to issue this Proclamation, and to Declare the Indians of the Norridgewock, Arresaguntacook, Wewenock and St. John's Tribes, and the Indians of the other Tribes now or late inhabiting in the Eastern and Northern Parts of his Majesty's Territories of New-England, and in Alliance and Confederacy with the above-recited Tribes, the Penobscots only excepted, to be Enemies, Rebels and Traitors to his Most Sacred Majesty: And I do hereby require his Majesty's Subjects of this Province to embrace all Opportunities of pursuing, captivating, killing and destroying all and any of the aforesaid Indians, the Penobscots excepted.

AND WHEREAS the General Court of this Province have voted, That a Bounty or Encouragement be granted and allowed to be paid out of the Publick-Treasury to the marching Army that shall be employed for the Defence of the Eastern and Western Frontiers from the Twenty-fifth of this Month of *June* until the Twenty-fifth of *November* next;

I have thought fit to publish the same; and I do hereby promise, That there shall be paid out of the Province-Treasury to all and any of the said Forces, over and above their Bounty upon Enlistment, their Wages and Subsistence, the Premiums or Bounties following, viz.

For every Male Indian Prisoner above the Age of Twelve Years, that shall be taken and brought to *Boston*, *Fifty Pounds*.

For every Male Indian Scalp, brought in as Evidence of their being killed, *Forty Pounds*.

For every Female Indian Prisoner, taken and brought in as aforesaid, and for every Male Indian Prisoner under the Age of Twelve Years, taken and brought in as aforesaid, *Twenty-five Pounds*.

For every Scalp of such Female Indian or Male Indian under Twelve Years of Age, brought as Evidence of their being killed, as aforesaid, *Twenty Pounds*.

GIVEN under my Hand at Boston, in the Province aforesaid, this Twelfth Day of June, 1755, and in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of GOD, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. WILLARD, *Sec'y.*

W. Shirley.

GOD Save the *KING*.

BOSTON: Printed by John Draper, Printer to His Honourable His Majesty's COUNCIL. 1755.

In 1755, the British crown offered 40 pounds for Indian male scalps and 20 pounds for females and children.

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The 1744 Treaty of Lancaster established the Appalachian Mountains as the physical boundary between the settlers and Indians. This general boundary was reaffirmed geographically when the 13 Colonies won their war for independence and became the United States of America.

By 1790, the population of the United States was 4 million.

As settler's numbers multiplied, their insatiable demand for land forced Indians westward as they fought a losing battle for territory and survival. The conflicts became a war of bizarre perpetual retaliations. Historical records implicate both sides as participants in macabre atrocities.

Most Indian fatalities were caused by diseases rather than by warfare. Indians had very little immunity to the European diseases that were introduced to them accidently, but sometimes by design. Epidemics of smallpox, cholera, malaria, syphilis and influenza are a few of the diseases that decimated the Indian population. Many tribes were essentially wiped out by the thousands. In some instances, the devastation was so complete that pious settlers considered the epidemics as "divine providence."

Survivors of disease and genocide were subject to the widespread practice of slavery. Indians were sold as slaves to work plantations and mines. Conquest has been standard operating procedure since man became "civilized" - even among Indians. The victims of conquest suffer "man's inhumanity to man". Indians practiced bondage and other atrocities as rituals of intertribal warfare for centuries. However, the white slave traders escalated the practice to a scale of commercial enterprise.

By 1829, the population of the United States was 12.5 million.

The 1830 Indian Removal Act, signed into law by President Andrew Jackson, extinguished Indian land rights East of the Mississippi. It provided for their relocation to "Indian Country", which was defined as "the part of the United States West of the Mississippi and not within the states of Missouri, Louisanna or the territory of Arkansas.

This definitive boundary seemed to create a brief pause in the settler's voracious appetite for Indian lands. However, an ominous tidal wave of immigrants was building along the western frontier.

By 1860, the population of the United States was 31 million.

By 1850, the United States had extinguished all European land claims fom coast to coast, setting the stage for the settlement of the West. Only the Indians stood in the way of progress.

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The 1854 Indian Appropriation Act gave Congress the authority to establish Indian Reservations. The act provided the legal basis for removal of specific Indians to specific locations. In 1862, President Lincoln signed the Homestead Act and Railroad Act into law which became major factors in crushing Indian resistance.

The discovery of gold in the West and availability of free land launched a stampede of humanity across the land. When the dust settled, Indian land rights had essentially been extinguished and the devastated Indian had nearly been exterminated. In the wake of this carnage, the western half of a new nation was born.

By 1890, the population of the United States was 63 million.

1890

By 1890, the last of the Indian wars were over and the 1887 Indian Allotment Act was the "coup de grace" for Indian tribal land rights. The essence of this act was to eliminate the rights of Indians to hold tribal land in common. Those rights were exchanged for individualized allotments of 160 acres per head of household, with lesser acreages to individuals. The surplus land was ceded to the government and sold to the settlers. More than 100 resevations were alotted and over 90 million acres were abstracted from Indian lands.

"I am tired of fighting. Our chiefs are killed... It is cold and we have no blankets. The little children are freezing to death... Hear me, my chiefs, I am tired, my heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever."

Nez Perce Chief Joseph - 1877

In less than 100 years, Indian lands had been reduced from all land west of the Applachian Mountains to desolate reservations totaling less than 4% of the continental United States.

During the development of this country, tremendous hardships were endured by immigrants of all races as they struggled to establish roots in America. There has always been a "pecking order" as new immigrant ethnic groups are incorporated. Equal integration seems to require a more resolute will from some racial groups than others.

American Indians fought for their inalienable aboriginal land rights. The fierce resistence resulted in 400 years of Indian bashing that left a physically deteriorated people with deep psychological wounds. Indians had lost their land, self-image, self-esteem and were rapidly becoming a vanishing race.

Ironically, during intense oppression of Indians, the United States fought the Revolutionary War for freedom and independence. The Emancipation Proclamation, President Lincoln's declaration to free the black race from slavery, was a cornerstone of the Civil War. These lofty ideals were to establish the moral fiber and political creed of the United States.

The rhetorical question is, *"Could the Indian dilemma have been resolved in a more humane and equitable manner?"* Probably not within the context of the times.

"We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Preamble to the Constitution - 1776

Treaties

"The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their land and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty, they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded on justice and humanity shall from time to time be made, for preventing wrongs done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them."

United States Congress
Northwest Ordinance - 1787

Because Indians were the sole inhabitants of the North American continent, it was imperative for European nations to establish a legal concept of aboriginal land rights as a basis for treaty negotiations. Treaties became the legal basis used by encroaching settlers to appropriate Indian lands.

Typical treaty negotiations were based on huge Indian land cessions in exchange for reservation areas, food, hardware goods and annuity payments. During the translation from document to reality, questionable sincerity succumbed to avarice and self-serving rationalization. The government's "perpetual guaranty" of Indian lands did not endure; and the delivery of food, goods and monies failed to match the promises.

Indians were at a distinct disadvantage during treaty negotiations because the treaty documents were written in a language Indians did not understand. Documents were interpreted to the Indians leaders who rarely knew what was written on the parchment laying before them for mark or signature. Other ruses included negotiation of a treaty with a manageable Indian who did not represent the tribe or plying the negotiators with whiskey.

Treaties became the legal basis used by encroaching settlers to appropriate Indian lands.

Hundreds of treaties were negotiated between Indians and European settlers from early colonial days to the establishment of the United States. In 1778, the United States government entered into its first official treaty with the Delawares. At least 370 documented treaties were negotiated during the next 100 years.

In 1871, Congress declared that no Indian nation would be recognized for the purpose of making treaties. Indians then realized that treaty negotiations had become a charade of empty promises based on fraud and deceit for the convenience of the government and the benefit of the land-hungry settlers. Most treaties were violated and have not been honored. Some Indian tribes are seeking redress through the legal system.

Vanquished Indians

By 1890, the physically battered Indians were decimated. Those remaining were confined to desolate reservations with its daily regimen of hardships, humiliation and exploitation. The once fearsome warrior had been reduced to a despised beggar, thief and a nuisance. The reservation system served to keep Indians out of sight and under control. They essentially became wards of the government and their needs were given a very low priority.

The vanquished Indians became a favorite subject of the media. Their plight was compounded by the timely invention of motion pictures. The nation's concept of Indians was the indelible celluloid images created by Hollywood westerns for entertainment. Marauding savage hordes became villianous anti-heros as they attacked hopelessly outnumbered courageous settlers. Indians became a maligned blur of fact and fiction. The movie blitz was so effective that most fictitious perceptions still exist today.

Recent movies such as "Dances With Wolves," "Black Robe," "Thunderheart" and "Incident at Oglala," are efforts to present a more realistic image of Indians. There are several ambitious documentary type TV and movie projects in production that, hopefully, will present a more accurate version of Indian history.

"Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, the wretched refuse of your teeming shore. Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed to me. I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

Statue of Liberty Inscription - 1903

CHAPTER 2 ❖ INDIANOLOGY

"You tell all white men 'America First'. We believe in that. We are the only ones, truly, that are 100 percent. We therefore ask you while you are teaching school children about American First, teach them truth about the First Americans...

Why not teach school children more of the wholesome proverbs and legends of our people? That we killed game only for food, not for fun...Tell your children of the friendly acts of Indians to the white people who first settled here. Tell them of our leaders and heroes and their deeds...Put in your history books the Indian's part in the World War. Tell how the Indian fought for a country of which he was not a citizen, for a flag to which had no claim, and for a people who treated him unjustly. We ask this, Chief, to keep sacred the memory or our people."

Grand Council Fire of American Indians
to the Mayor of Chicago - 1927

Demographics with regard to Indian population, tribes and reservations are extremely complex and in perpetual transition.

Demographic Guidelines

The **Digest** will focus its attention on the last 500 years chronologically and the continental United States geographically. Alaska and Hawaii are not included because each has unique circumstances that will be addressed at a future date.

Demographics with regard to Indian population, tribes and reservations are extremely complex and in perpetual transition. At the risk of oversimplification, the **Digest** will profile sufficient condensed demographics to present a generalized perspective within a national frame of reference. The Digest material resources list begins on page 58.

Most public, museum and university libraries have extensive reference materials that address every aspect of Indian history.

Population

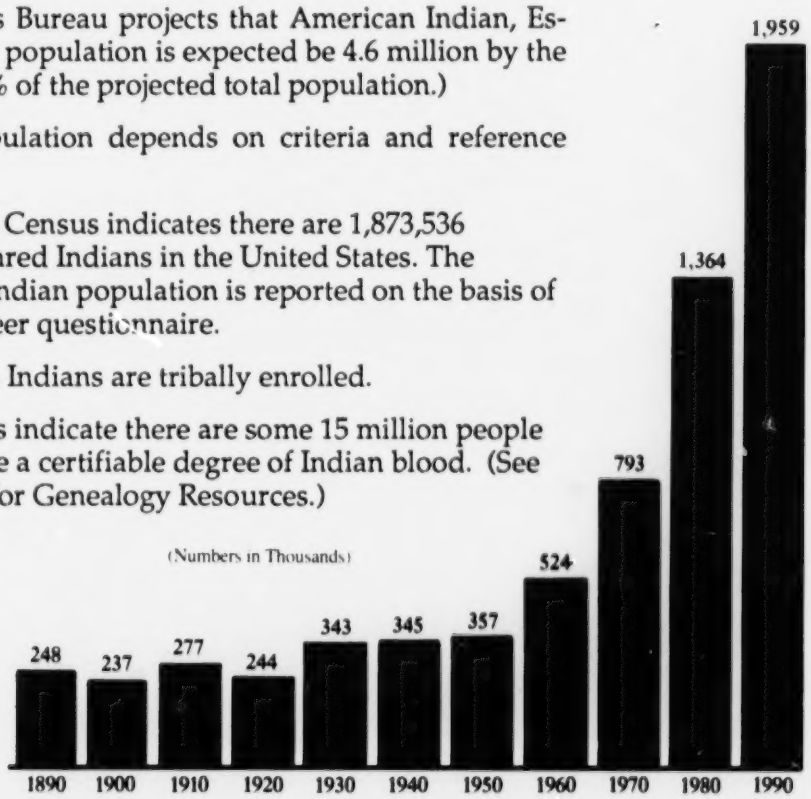
There have been numerous studies regarding Indian population at the time of initial European contact. The numbers range from 800,000 to 30 million. Most studies are broad in scope and covered North and South America. The consensus is that, when Columbus reached the New World, there were approximately 5 million native inhabitants within the continental United States. There were some 500 tribes, varying in size from a few dozen to several thousand, speaking more than 300 languages.

In 400 years, the Indian population was decimated to 237,000 by 1900. The Indian population grew slowly, from 1900 to 1950, to 357,000. The 1990 Census lists the Indian population at 1.9 million. The dramatic increase in population is partly due to more proficient census methods and a propensity of individuals to acknowledge Indian ancestry.

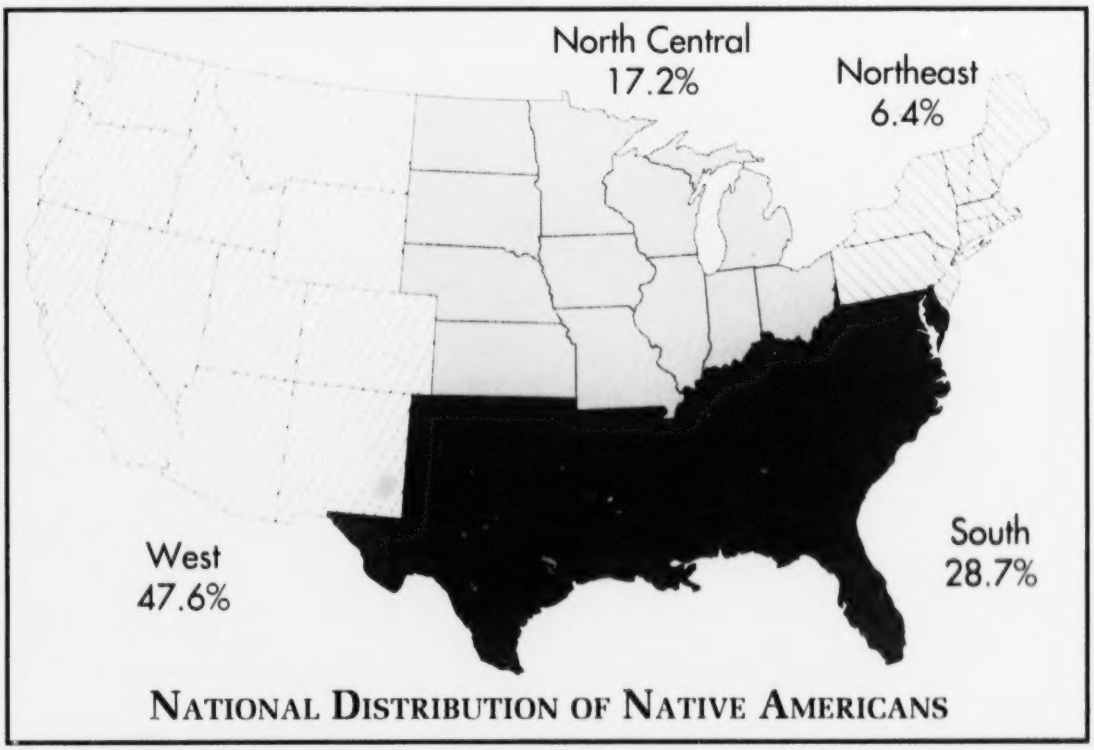
The Census Bureau projects that American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut population is expected be 4.6 million by the year 2050. (1.2% of the projected total population.)

Indian population depends on criteria and reference source:

- The 1990 Census indicates there are 1,873,536 self-declared Indians in the United States. The Census Indian population is reported on the basis of a volunteer questionnaire.
- 1,175,173 Indians are tribally enrolled.
- Estimates indicate there are some 15 million people who have a certifiable degree of Indian blood. (See page 62 for Genealogy Resources.)



The first official Census was in 1890.



NATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVE AMERICANS

INDIAN POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

URBAN INDIAN POP. BY CITY		
	City	**Population**
1.	Los Angeles	87,487
2.	Tulsa	48,196
3.	New York	46,191
4.	Oklahoma City	45,720
5.	San Francisco	40,847
6.	Phoenix	38,017
7.	Seattle-Tacoma	32,017
8.	Minneapolis	23,956
9.	Tucson	20,330
10.	San Diego	20,066

RESERVATION BY POPULATION		
	Reservation	**Population**
1.	Navajo	148,451
2.	Pine Ridge	12,113
3.	Fort Apache	10,394
4.	Gila River	9,540
5.	Rosebud	9,696
6.	Tohono O'Odham	8,730
7.	Blackfeet	8,549
8.	Zuni	7,412
9.	Hopi	7,360
10.	San Carlos	7,294

1990 CENSUS - AMERICAN INDIAN POPULATION BY STATE

Rank	State	Indian Pop.	% of State
1	Oklahoma	252,420	8.0
2	California	242,164	0.8
3	Arizona	203,527	5.6
4	New Mexico	134,355	8.9
5	Washington	81,483	1.7
6	North Carolina	80,155	1.2
7	Texas	65,877	0.4
8	New York	62,651	0.3
9	Michigan	55,638	0.6
10	South Dakota	50,575	7.3
11	Minnesota	49,909	1.1
12	Montana	47,679	6.0
13	Wisconsin	39,387	0.8
14	Oregon	38,496	1.4
15	Florida	36,335	0.3
16	Colorado	27,776	0.8
17	North Dakota	25,917	4.1
18	Utah	24,283	1.4
19	Kansas	21,965	0.9
20	Illinois	21,836	0.2
21	Ohio	20,358	0.2
22	Missouri	19,835	0.4
23	Nevada	19,637	1.6
24	Louisiana	18,541	0.4
25	Alabama	16,506	0.4
26	Virginia	15,282	0.2
27	New Jersey	14,970	0.2
28	Pennsylvania	14,733	0.1
29	Idaho	13,780	1.4
30	Georgia	13,348	0.2
31	Maryland	12,972	0.3
32	Arkansas	12,773	0.5
33	Indiana	12,720	0.2
34	Nebraska	12,410	0.8
35	Massachusetts	12,241	0.2
36	Tennessee	10,039	0.2
37	Wyoming	9,479	2.1
38	Mississippi	8,525	0.3
39	South Carolina	8,246	0.2
40	Iowa	7,349	0.3
41	Connecticut	6,654	0.2
42	Maine	5,998	0.5
43	Kentucky	5,769	0.2
44	Hawaii	5,099	0.5
45	Rhode Island	4,071	0.4
46	West Virginia	2,458	0.1
47	New Hampshire	2,134	0.2
48	Delaware	2,019	0.3
49	Vermont	1,696	0.3
50	Washington DC	1,466	0.2
	TOTAL	**1,873,536**	100.0

Contrary to the sterotypical image, Indians come in all sizes, shapes and colors. The spectrum of skin color ranges from white to black. From blue-eyed blonds to the dark skin of Indians that mixed with run-a-way African slaves given sanctuary by tribes in the Southeastern United States.

Accurate assessment of Indian population is complicated by the fact that blood quantum is the primary criteria for official recognition. The dilution of blood quantum is a major factor in the determination of present and future generations. Indians have mixed inter-tribally for thousands of years and inter-racially for the last 500 years. The result is many generations of mixed-blood Indians.

Indians have mixed inter-tribally for thousands of years and inter-racially for the last 500 years. The result is many generations of mixed-blood Indians.

Inter-tribal and clan mixing was a natural process to preclude genetic inbreeding. The creation of the reservation system and forced relocation of tribes played a large part in the inter-tribal quandary. For example, some 60 tribes from all directions were relocated to Oklahoma territory during the 1800s. Some mixed-bloods have 100% composite Indian blood but have difficulty meeting their respective tribal blood quantum requirements.

Indian population is further complicated by the evolution of two social categories: reservation Indians and urban Indians. This division of Indians is, for the most part, a circumstance of birth. Indians left reservations for a variety of reasons: some by choice to seek employment, education and opportunity and some by the coercion of boarding schools, assimulation and relocation programs.

This situation precipitates an internal dilemma: reservation Indians receive the benefits of federal programs such as housing, utility subsistence, health care, education and economic development aid; while urban Indians are essentially excluded from most of these programs.

According to the 1990 Census there are:

- 437,431 reservation Indians. (23% of the total population.)
- 1,436,105 urban Indians. (77% of the total population.)

These two groups have close family ties and interact culturally. Many urban Indians live near their respective reservations.

Both social groups could be further categorized with regard to blood quantum criteria:

- Full-bloods.
- Tribally mixed bloods.
- Racially mixed bloods.

Does "full-blood" mean one tribe or composite Indian blood? The designation seems to be more of a reference to lifestyle than definitive blood quantum. There is a question of how the people, claiming to be "full-blood" of any one tribe or race, would survive the scrutiny of a DNA analysis.

A social taboo seldom discussed was the widespread sexual interaction between Indians and Europeans. Settler, pioneer and frontier life in early America was a perilous regimen of hardships. Consequently, there was an acute shortage of European women. Because of the imbalance, sexual interaction between European men and Indian women was an inevitable and common practice.

Trappers, settlers and frontiersmen consorted with Indian women. The social attitude toward this practice was reflected by the term "squaw" and "squawman" with reference to Indian women their European male counterparts. Within the context of the times, the designation "squaw" and "squawman" had various conotations, but the meaning was clear.

Within the context of the times, the terms "squaw" and "squawman" had various conotations, but the meaning was clear.

The attrition of time has allowed the term "squaw" to be commonly used as a generic reference to Indian women. "Squaw" is accepted to the extent that it is used in the names of 72 landmarks in the State of Arizona. The issue has become a point of contention with Indians and is being passionately debated.

On the basis of this premise, there is the strong probability that Indian blood is in the veins of a much larger population than was recorded or acknowledged. Since World War II, there has been more of a propensity to acknowledge an Indian skeleton in the family closet.

Consentual and non-consentual sexual activity has always been a military prerogative during territorial conquest and occupation. Basic human nature will prevail.

Since World War II, there has been more of a propensity to acknowledge an Indian skeleton in the family closet.

The premise of racial blood mixing can be extended to the black slavery experience and the proliferation of mixed blood children as an aftermath of military occupation of foreign lands. The expression, "the brotherhood of man", may be more appropriate than we realize.

The government definition of a "legal" Indian is **"Any person who has the certifiable Indian blood quantum to meet the enrollment requirements of a federally recognized tribe."** Blood quantum requirements vary from tribe to tribe.

- At one end of the spectrum: the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma is known for the most liberal membership. They accept anyone, regardless of blood quantum, who can trace their ancestry to tribal membership rolls completed in 1906. Some people who claim to be Cherokee have a minute trace of Indian blood. Other Cherokee tribes have more stringent enrollment requirements.
- At the other end of the spectrum: the Utes of Utah require 5/8 blood quantum for membership.
- Most tribal blood quantum requirements fall in the 1/4 to 1/2 range.

Population

1. Approximately how many identifiable Indians are in the continental United States?
   _____ million

2. Approximately how many Indians are tribally enrolled?
   _____ million

3. Estimates indicate that some _____ million people in the United States have a certifiable degree of Indian blood.

4. Which city has the largest Urban Indian population?

   _____

5. Which 3 states have the largest Indian population?

   a. _____

   b. _____

   c. _____

6. Do you think the enrolled Indian population will increase or decrease by 2040? (Explain why)

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

7. Do you think the census Indian population will increase or decrease by 2040? (Explain why)

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

Tribes

The Indian tribal pyramid began as hunters crossed the Bering Straits and began their migration over two continents. Indian tribes formed as part of a natural process which evolved over thousands of years. Indian lifestyles and limitations of the environment determined the number of people that could live in a given area. Social and political differences were important factors in the development of splinter clans, bands and tribes.

The United States government's legal definition for Indian tribes: **"any Indian tribe, band, nation, rancheria, pueblo, colony or community which is recognized by the United States government as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the Secretary of the Interior to Indians because of their status as Indians."**

Indian tribes formed as part of a natural process which evolved over thousands of years.

- 318 tribes are federally recognized in the continental United States.
- The spectrum ranges from several California tribal bands that have 2-3 members to the Navajo at 200,000.
- 12 tribes are state recognized. Approximately 120 tribes are in various stages of petition for recognition. These tribes range in size from small bands to the Lumbees of North Carolina with 40,000 members.
- Approximately 200 tribes are extinct.

Tribal names as we know them are generally the result of mangled pronounciations or hybrid designations by early trappers and settlers. Several tribes have recently changed their official names to reflect tribal languages. (The Papago to Tohono O'Odham.) Others are considering name changes. (The Navajo to Dine.)

Jack D. Forbes, a professor at the University of California in Davis, California, published an "Atlas of Native History". An interesting feature of the study lists the tribal names in their respective Indian language referenced to the English version of the same name. The publication is referenced on page 60.

From a national perspective, each Indian tribe and reservation are like pieces of a large jigsaw puzzle. Some pieces are larger than others, but each contributes to the composite picture. When pieces are lost, the picture will never be complete. Each tribal history is a unique chapter in the book of Indianology.

STUDY GUIDE 2

Tribes

1. How many tribes are there in the continental United States? _____
2. How many tribes have become extinct? _____
3. How many tribes are petitioning for federal recognition? _____
4. What is the basic requirement for tribal enrollment? _____ _____
5. What are the two social classifications of Indians?
   _____Indians _____Indians.
6. How could these tribes network politically and economically to achieve common goals?

Indian Nations

An Indian reservation is an area of land held in trust by the federal government reserved for Indian use. The Secretary of the Interior is the trustee for the United States. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is responsible to the trustee for administration and management of Indian trust lands.

- Approximately 300 reservations are federally recognized totaling some 55 million acres.
- 44 million acres are tribal trust lands.
- 11 million acres are individually owned.
- There are 12 state recognized reservations.

It seems poetic justice that some of the desolate reservations have become valuable land due to minerals resources, pristine resources and urban locations.

Indian nations range in size from some California rancherias of less than 1 acre to the Navajo Nation at more than 17 million acres.

A few reservations are 100% tribal trust lands and others are almost entirely owned by individuals. (See Indian Nations Roster on page 34.)

Some Indian tribes have an impressive array of resources on their trust lands. It seems poetic justice that some of the desolate reservations have become valuable land due to minerals resources, pristine resources and urban locations.

Indian Nation Resources:

- 44.0 million acres in range & grazing.
- 5.3 million acres of commercial forest.
- 2.5 million acres of crop area.
- 4% of US oil & gas reserves.
- 40% of US uraniun deposits.
- 30% of western coal reserves.
- $2 billion in trust royalty payments.

Historically, Indians have been allowed to occupy lands until an economic and or political requisition is mandated. The discovery of gold in the Black Hills of South Dakota, the cultivated lands of the five "civilized tribes" in the Southeastern states, and the discovery of oil in Oklahoma are explicit examples. The 500 year history of Indians versus the United States government speaks for itself. **Congress giveth and Congress can taketh away.**

A few reservations are 100% occupied by Indians and others are almost entirely occupied by non-Indians. (See Indian Nation Roster.)

- ❖ According to the 1990 Census there are 808,163 people living on Indian reservations.
- ❖ 437,431 (54%) are Indians. 388,000 Indians lived on 78 reservations with a population of 1,000 or more.
- ❖ 370,732 (46%) are non-Indians.

The 1830 Removal Act precipitated the infamous "Trail of Tears" that refers to the 1838 forced march of some 15,000 Cherokee Indians from their coveted farmlands in the Southeastern United States to Oklahoma Indian territory. More than 4,000 Indians died during the march from disease, exposure and starvation.

In a broader context, the "Trail of Tears" was typical of the forced removal of some 60,000 members of the five "Civilized Tribes" that lasted for nearly 10 years.

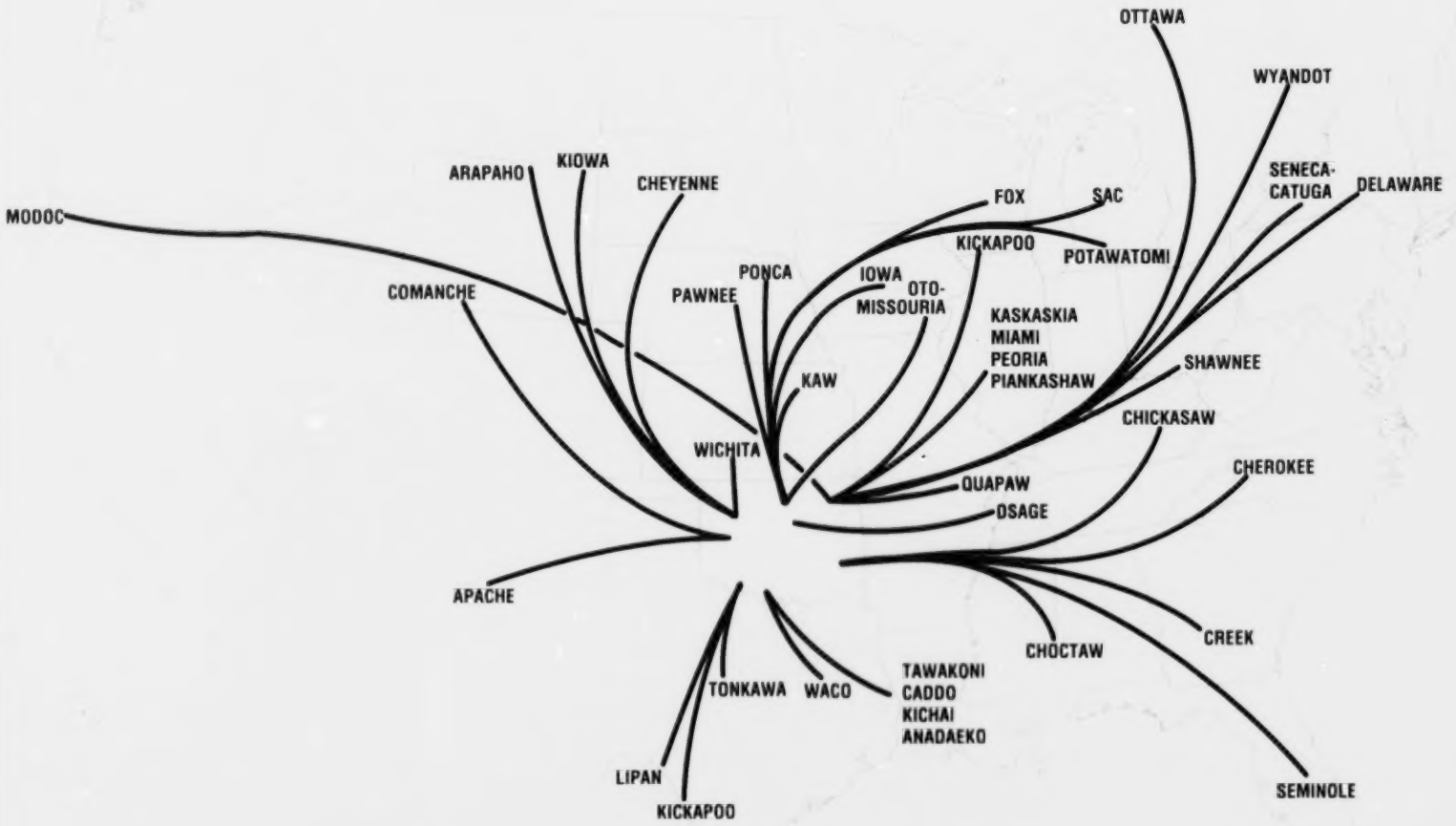
- ❖ Cherokee
- ❖ Creek
- ❖ Chickasaw
- ❖ Choctaw
- ❖ Seminole

The forced removal was in violation of a Supreme Court decision by Chief Justice John Marshall in favor of the Indians to which President Andrew Jackson responded, *"John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it."*

"It affords me sincere pleasure to be able to apprise you of the entire removal of the Cherokee Nation of Indians to their new homes west of the Mississippi... their removal has been principally under the conduct of their own chiefs, and they have emigrated without any apparent reluctance."

President Martin Van Buren - 1838

Oklahoma territory became the final destination for some 60 tribes during the 1800's. Some of the major tribes are shown on the graphic below.



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The discovery of oil at the turn of the century led to a "redistribution" of Indian reservation trust lands. Most reservations were dissolved during the two to three year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Osage is the only remaining federallly recognized reservation.

The "Historic Areas of Oklahoma" comprised the territory located within reservations with legally established boundaries between 1900 and 1907 for Census purposes. "Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Areas"(TJSAs) replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma" for 1990 Census purposes. TJSAs are areas which are delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation.

The following demographics are indicative of the complex and unique nature of Indian issues in Oklahoma:

- ❖ 40 recognized tribes.
- ❖ 39 tribal governments.
- ❖ 29 single tribe TJSAs.
- ❖ Over 350,000 registered tribal members.
- ❖ 80% served by BIA Muskogee Area Office.
- ❖ 20% served by BIA Anadarko Area Office.
- ❖ Members of 80 non-Oklahoma tribes in residence.

The large concentration of tribes relocated to Oklahoma came from a wide range of geographic areas. Consequently, Oklahoma Indian history presents a much larger view of Indian America than is indicated by the geographic area.

The Oklahoma Indian Affairs Commission has compliled a comprehensive report, "Histories & Statisstical Information on Oklahoma's Resident Tribes & Nations" that contains a map of the TJSA boundaries and a historic profile of the resident tribes. A second report "Citizenship & The American Indians" by Helen Burgess, is certainly worth reading. Both reports are referenced on page 60?

"Indians and their leaders must be prepared to re-examine conventional wisdom...If there is one lesson of the last decade, it is that creativity and originality combined with well based historical and legal research provides the ammunition to force a re-evaluation of Indian law and policy."

Citizenship & American Indians
Helen Burgess - 1990

AMERICAN INDIAN NATIONS

The numbers on this map are referenced to the reservation roster, begining on the next page

A Map of AMERICAN INDIAN NATIONS is available. (to order see page 64)

RESERVATION BY ACREAGE

Rank	Reservation	Total Acres
1.	Navajo	15,662,413
2.	Tohono O'Odham	2,774,450
3.	Wind River	1,888,558
4.	San Carlos	1,826,541
5.	Pine Ridge	1,780,444
6.	Fort Apache	1,664.972
7.	Hopi	1,561,213
8.	Crow	1,517,406
9.	Cheyenne River	1,395,905
10.	Yakima	1,130,286

NOTE:

1. **The Navajo Nation has it's own Area Office.**
2. **BIA Area Offices chart on page 63.**

LEGEND

- **Federally recognized tribes**
- **State recognized tribes**
- **States without federal reservations**
- **BIA Area Office administrative boundary**

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INDIAN NATIONS ROSTER

Gross Acres and Trust Land numbers are from the "Annual Report of Indian Lands" dated September 30,1985. It is the most recent data available from the BIA. Total Population and Indian Population numbers are from the 1990 Census.

xxx Indicates data was not available.

A Request for Information form was mailed to each reservation March 29, 1993. The shaded entries indicate respondents.

#	Nations	State	Gross Acreage	Trust Land	Total Pop.	Indian Pop.	Enrolled Pop.
PORTLAND AREA OFFICE							
1	Coeur d'Alene	ID	67,981	21,268	5,802	749	
2	Duck Valley	ID	289,819	289,819	1,101	1,022	
3	Fort Hall	ID	522,510	260,837	5,114	3,035	
4	Kootenai	ID	1,825	183		85	130
5	Nez Perce	ID	85,661	36,409	16,160	1,863	
6	Flathead	MT	627,070	581,907	21,259	5,130	
7	Fort McDermitt	NV-OR	16,497	16,352	396	387	
8	Burns Paiute	OR	771	0	163	123	258
9	Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw	OR	7	7	4	0	523
10	Cow Creek	OR	28	28	58	11	
11	Grand Ronde	OR	9,811	9,811	57	1	
12	Siletz	OR	3,673	3,673	5	0	
13	Umatilla	OR	44,000	18,000	2,502	984	1,489
14	Warm Springs	OR	643,507	592,143	3,076	2,820	
15	Chehalis	WA	2,076	76	491	308	
16	Colville	WA	1,063,043	1,023,640	6,957	3,788	
17	Hoh	WA	443	443	96	74	
18	Jamestown Klallam	WA	11	8	22	4	
19	Kalispel	WA	4,557	1,970	100	91	
20	Lower Elwah	WA	427	427	137	130	
21	Lummi	WA	7,678	635	3,147	1,594	
22	Makah	WA	27,244	24,967	1,214	940	
23	Muckleshoot	WA	1,275	106	3,841	864	
24	Nisqually	WA	930	195	578	365	
25	Nooksack	WA	1	1	556	412	
26	Ozette	WA	719	719	12	0	
27	Port Gamble	WA	1,303	1,303	552	377	
28	Port Madison	WA	7,811	252	4,834	276	728
29	Puyallup	WA	18,000	500	32,406	937	1,700
30	Quileute	WA	814	804	381	303	
31	Quinault	WA	129,221	7,466	1,216	943	
32	Sauk-Suiettle	WA	23	23	124	69	
33	Shoalwater	WA	335	335	131	66	
34	Skokomish	WA	2,987	162	614	431	
35	Spokane	WA	133,302	105,383	1,502	1,229	
36	Squaxin Island	WA	971	145	157	127	
37	Stillaquamish	WA	xxx	xxx	113	96	
38	Swinomish	WA	6,400	1,600	2,282	425	525
39	Tulalip	WA	10,667	7,511	7,103	1,204	
40	Upper Skagit	WA	74	74	180	162	
41	Yakima	WA	1,130,286	904,411	27,668	6,307	

#	Nations	State	Gross Acreage	Trust Land	Total Pop.	Indian Pop.	Enrolled Pop.
SACRAMENTO AREA OFFICE							
1	Aqua Caliente	CA	23,173	2,139	20,206	117	
2	Alturas Rancheria	CA	39	0	7		13
3	Augustine	CA	502	342	0	0	
4	Barona Rancheria	CA	5,922	5,922	537	373	325
5	Benton Paiute	CA	160	160	63	52	
6	Berry Creek Rancheria	CA	33	33	2	2	
7	Big Bend Rancheria	CA	40	40	3	3	
8	Big Lagoon Rancheria	CA	20	9	22	19	
9	Big Pine	CA	279	279	452	331	
10	Big Sandy	CA	76	xxx	51	38	
11	Big Valley	CA	38	38	108	90	
12	Bishop	CA	875	875	1,408	1,300	
13	Blue Lake Rancheria	CA	4	0	58	30	
14	Bridgeport Indian Colony	CA	40	40	49	37	
15	Buena Vista	CA	0	0	1	1	
16	Cabazon	CA	1,382	954	819	20	
17	Cahuilla	CA	18,884	18,272	104	82	
18	Campo Reservation	CA	15,480	15,010	281	143	
19	Capitain Grande	CA	15,753	15,753	0	0	
20	Cedarville Rancheria	CA	20	17	8	6	
21	Chicken Ranch Rancheria	CA	30,654	3	73	10	
22	Chico Rancheria	CA	0	0	xxx	xxx	
23	Cloverdale Rancheria	CA	19	0	1	1	
24	Cold Springs Rancheria	CA	155	155	192	159	
25	Colusa Rancheria	CA	273	278?	22	19	
26	Cortina Rancheria	CA	640	640	30	22	
27	Coyote Valley Rancheria	CA	58	58	135	122	
28	Cuyapaipe	CA	4,103	4,100	0	0	
29	Dry Creek Rancheria	CA	75	75	75	38	
30	Elk Valley Rancheria	CA	100	48	77	82	260
31	Enterprise Rancheria	CA	40	40	5	5	
32	Ft Bidwell	CA	3,335	3,335	118	107	
33	Ft Independence	CA	234	234	69	38	
34	Greenville Rancheria	CA	0	0	24	7	
35	Grindstone Rancheria	CA	80	80	103	102	
36	Guidiville Rancheria	CA	0	0	xxx	xxx	
37	Hoopa Valley	CA	93,000	85,000	2,143	1,733	2,022
38	Hopland Rancheria	CA	48	22	189	142	
39	Inaja-Cosmit	CA	852	852	0	0	
40	Jackson Rancheria	CA	331	331	21	13	
41	Jamul Indian Village	CA	6	6	0	0	
42	Karuk Tribe	CA	243	18	1,096	xxx	2,092
43	La Jolla	CA	8,541	7,588	152	121	
44	La Posta	CA	3,556	3,672	10	3	
45	Laytonville Rancheria	CA	200	200	142	129	
46	Likely Rancheria	CA	1	1	0	0	
47	Lone Pine	CA	237	237	244	168	
48	Lookout Rancheria	CA	40	40	17	12	
49	Los Coyotes Rancheria	CA	25,049	25,049	58	42	
50	Lytton Rancheria	CA	0	0	xxx	xxx	
51	Manchester Point Rancheria	CA	363	363	200	178	
52	Manzanita	CA	3,579	3,579	84	47	
53	Mesa Grande	CA	1,000	1,000	96	95	335

#	Nations	State	Gross Acreage	Trust Land	Total Pop.	Indian Pop.	Enrolled Pop.
54	Middletown Rancheria	CA	109	109	79	18	
55	Montgomery Creek Rancheria	CA	72	72	11	9	
56	Mooretown	CA	0	0	225	xxx	
57	Morongo	CA	32,362	30,968	1,072	527	
58	North Fork Rancheria	CA	80	0	4	0	
59	Pala	CA	11,893	10,319	1,071	563	
60	Pauma & Yuima	CA	5,877	5,877	148	137	
61	Pechanga	CA	4,394	2,626	398	289	
62	Picayune Rancheria	CA	29	0	32	15	
63	Pinoleville Rancheria	CA	3	3	130	77	
64	Potter Valley Rancheria	CA	3	3	1	1	
65	Quartz Valley Rancheria	CA	24	0	124	19	
66	Ramona	CA	560	560	0	0	
67	Redding Rancheria	CA	31	0	101	79	
68	Redwood Valley Rancheria	CA	170	170	142	14	
69	Resighini Rancheria	CA	228	228	28	26	
70	Rincon	CA	4,276	3,612	1,352	379	
71	Roaring Creek Rancheria	CA	80	80	18	18	
72	Robinson Rancheria	CA	103	68	139	113	
73	Rohnerville Rancheria	CA	0	0	8	8	
74	Round Valley	CA	30,538	13,601	1,183	577	
75	Rumsey Rancheria	CA	185	185	8	4	
76	San Manuel	CA	658	658	80	56	
77	San Pasqual	CA	1,380	1,380	512	212	
78	Santa Rosa Rancheria	CA	170	179	323	284	
79	Santa Rosa	CA	11,093	11,093	50	37	
80	Santa Ynez	CA	127	127	279	213	
81	Santa Ysabel	CA	15,527	15,527	169	150	
82	Scotts Valley Rancheria	CA	57	xxx	140	92	
83	Sheep Ranch Rancheria	CA	1	1	0	0	
84	Sherwood Valley Rancheria	CA	350	292	15	9	
85	Shingle Springs Rancheria	CA	160	160	18	7	
86	Smith River Rancheria	CA	91	25	200		689
87	Soboba	CA	5,916	5,036	369	308	
88	Stewart's Point Rancheria	CA	40	40	91	86	
89	Sulphur Bank Rancheria	CA	50	50	93	90	
90	Susanville Rancheria	CA	150	150	454	154	
91	Sycuan	CA	640	371	4	0	
92	Table Bluff Rancheria	CA	0	0	48	43	
93	Table Mountain Rancheria	CA	61	37	51	48	
94	Timbi-Sha W. Shoshone	CA	40	40	55	55	270
95	Torres-Martinez	CA	24,024	18,223	4,462	143	
96	Trinidad Rancheria	CA	47	44	78	59	
97	Tule River	CA	55,356	55,356	798	745	
98	Tuolumne Rancheria	CA	336	336	135	107	
99	Twenty-Nine Palms	CA	402	402	0	0	
100	Upper Lake Rancheria	CA	19	0	76	28	
101	Viejas	CA	1,609	1,609	411	227	
102	XL Ranch	CA	9,255	9,255	35	27	
103	Yurok Tribe	CA	3,669	3,669	1,357	463	

#	Nations	State	Gross Acreage	Trust Land	Total Pop.	Indian Pop.	Enrolled Pop.
PHOENIX AREA OFFICE							
1	Camp Verde	AZ	653	653	618	569	
2	Cocopah	AZ	6,009	6,009	515	436	
3	Fort Apache	AZ	1,664,972	1,664,972	10,394	9,825	
4	Fort McDowell	AZ	24,680	24,680	640	560	
5	Fort Yuma	AZ-CA	43,561	35,435	2,084	1,160	
6	Gila Bend	AZ	10,404	10,404	0	0	
7	Gila River	AZ	371,933	274,278	9,540	9,116	
8	Havasupai	AZ	188,077	188,077	423	400	
9	Hopi	AZ	1,561,213	1,560,993	7,360	7,061	
10	Hualapai	AZ	992,463	992,463	822	802	
11	Kaibab	AZ	120,413	120,413	165	102	
12	Maricopa(Ak-Chin)	AZ	21,840	21,840	446	405	
13	Tohono O'Odham(Papago)	AZ	2,800,000	2,490,065	11,038		17,678
14	Pascua Yaqui	AZ	895	895	2,412	2,284	
15	Payson Community	AZ	85	85	102	97	
16	Salt River	AZ	50,506	26,072	4,852	3,533	
17	San Carlos	AZ	1,826,541	1,826,541	7,294	7,110	
18	San Juan Southern Paiute	AZ	0	0	204	204	
19	San Xavier	AZ	71,095	30,412	1,172	1,073	
20	Yavapai	AZ	1,398	1,398	176	134	
21	Colorado River	AZ-CA	225,995	220,116	7,865	2,345	
22	Fort Mojave	AZ-CA-NV	32,697	32,697	758	592	
23	Chemehuevi	CA	30,654	30,654	358	95	
24	Carson Colony	NV	160	160	248	235	
25	Dresslerville Colony	NV	40	40	152	144	
26	Duckwater	NV	3,815	3,815	135	115	
27	Ely Colony	NV	100	100	59	52	
28	Fallon Colony	NV	8,180	3,540	546	506	
29	Las Vegas Colony	NV	3,723	3,723	80	72	
30	Lovelock Colony	NV	20	20	94	80	
31	Moapa River	NV	71,955	71,955	375	190	
32	Pyramid Lake	NV	476,689	476,689	1,388	959	
33	Reno-Sparks Colony	NV	1,984	1,984	264	262	747
34	Summit Lake	NV	10,863	10,098	7	6	
35	Te-Moak	NV	13,050	13,050	949	831	
36	Walker River	NV	323,406	313,690	802	620	
37	Washoe	NV	3,672	3,672	157	65	
38	Winnemucca Colony	NV	340	340	67	61	
39	Yerington	NV	1,632	*	428	324	
40	Yomba	NV	4,718	4,718	95	88	
41	Goshute	NV-UT	7,489	7489	99	98	
42	Northwestern Shoshoni	UT	xxx	xxx	0	0	
43	Paiute	UT	425	425	645	323	
44	Skull Valley	UT	17,445	17,284	32	32	
45	Uintah & Ouray	UT	1,021,558	1,007,238	17,224	2,650	

#	Nations	State	Gross Acreage	Trust Land	Total Pop.	Indian Pop.	Enrolled Pop.
NAVAJO AREA OFFICE							
1	Navajo	AZ-NM-UT	17,213,941	14,056,411		160,000	220,000
ALBUQUERQUE AREA OFFICE							
1	Southern Ute	CO	310,002	307,561	7,804	1,044	
2	Ute Mountain	CO-NM-UT	477,850	477,850	1,320	1,264	
3	Acoma Pueblo	NM	263,611	263,291	2,590	2,551	
4	Alamo(Navajo)	NM	63,108	43,335	1,271	1,228	
5	Canoncito	NM	76,813	68,144	1,189	1,177	
6	Cochiti Pueblo	NM	50,669	50,669	1,342	666	
7	Isleta Pueblo	NM	211,034	211,026	2,915	2,699	
8	Jemez Pueblo	NM	89,619	89,617	1,750	1,738	
9	Jicarilla Apache	NM	823,580	823,580	2,617	2,375	
10	Laguna Pueblo	NM	461,099	458,933	3,731	3,634	
11	Mescalero Apache	NM	460,678	460,678	2,695	2,516	
12	Nambe Pueblo	NM	19,076	19,076	1,402	329	
13	Picuris Pueblo	NM	14,947	14,947	1,882	147	
14	Pojoaque Pueblo	NM	1,842	12	2,556	180	231
15	Ramah Community	NM	146,953	99,353	194	191	
16	Sandia Pueblo	NM	22,871	22,871	3,971	358	
17	San Felipe Pueblo	NM	48,930	48,859	2,434	1,859	
18	San Ildefonso Pueblo	NM	26,198	26,196	1,499	347	
19	San Juan Pueblo	NM	12,237	12,235	5,209	1,276	
20	Santa Ana Pueblo	NM	61,414	61,414	593	481	
21	Santa Clara Pueblo	NM	45,748	45,744	10,193	1,246	
22	Santo Domingo Pueblo	NM	69,260	69,260	2,992	2,947	
23	Taos Pueblo	NM	95,341	95,334	4,745	1,212	
24	Tesuque Pueblo	NM	16,813	16,811	697	232	
25	Zia Pueblo	NM	117,680	117,680	637	637	
26	Zuni Pueblo	NM-AZ	409,182	406,969	7,412	7,073	
27	Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo	TX	xxx	xxx	292	211	
ANADARKO AREA OFFICE							
1	Iowa	KS	1,072	866	172	83	
2	Kickapoo	KS	6,660	3,505	478	370	
3	Pottawatomi	KS	21,479	2,939	279	502	
4	Sac & Fox	KS-NE	354	30	210	49	
5	Alabama-Coushatta	TX	4,600	4,600	478	477	
6	Kickapoo	TX	0	0	xxx	xxx	
MUSKOGEE AREA OFFICE							
1	Osage	OK	168,794	675	41,645	6,161	

#	Nations	State	Gross Acreage	Trust Land	Total Pop.	Indian Pop.	Enrolled Pop.
BILLINGS AREA OFFICE							
1	Blackfeet	MT	937,838	302,072	8,549	7,025	
2	Crow	MT	1,517,406	408,444	6,370	4,724	
4	Fort Belknap	MT	588,756	188,017	2,508	2,338	
5	Fort Peck	MT	904,683	391,769	10,595	5,782	
6	Rocky Boy's	MT	108,334	108,334	1,954	1,882	
7	Northern Cheyenne	MT	436,948	318,072	3,923	3,542	
8	Wind River	WY	1,888,558	1,793,420	21,851	5,676	
ABERDEEN AREA OFFICE							
1	Omaha Reservation	NE	26,792	9,596	5,227	1,908	
2	Ponca	NE	0	0	xxx	xxx	
3	Santee Sioux	NE	9,358	6,943	758	425	
4	Winnebago	NE	27,538	4,241	2,341	1,156	
5	Devils Lake Sioux	ND	53,239	16,229	3,588	2,676	
6	Fort Berthold	ND	419,362	69,509	5,395	2,999	
7	Turtle Mountain	ND	46,080	8,807	9,819		25,005
8	Cheyenne River	SD	1,395,905	954,398	7,743	5,100	
9	Crow Creek	SD	125,483	65,018	1,756	1,531	
10	Flandreau Santee Sioux	SD	2,183	3,183	279	249	
11	Lower Brule	SD	130,239	104,244	1,123	994	
12	Pine Ridge	SD-NE	1,780,444	709,112	12,215	11,182	
13	Standing Rock	SD-ND	847,254	356,039	7,956	4,870	
14	Lake Traverse(Sisseton)	SD-ND	105,543	17,104	10,733	2,821	
15	Rosebud	SD	954,572	529,954	9,696	8,043	
16	Yankton	SD	36,559	16,706	6,269	1,994	

#	Nations	State	Gross Acreage	Trust Land	Total Pop.	Indian Pop.	Enrolled Pop.
MINNEAPOLIS AREA OFFICE							
1	Sac & Fox	IA	3,540	9,479	577	564	2,243
2	Bay Mills	MI	2,209	2,209	461	403	
3	Grand Traverse	MI	xxx	xxx	228	208	
4	Hannahville Community	MI	3,411	3,411	181	173	
5	Isabella	MI	138,240	676	22,944	795	
6	Lac Vieux Desert	MI	104	104	124	119	
7	Keweenaw	MI	13,765	5,764	3,293	724	
8	Sault Ste. Marie	MI	293	293	768	554	
9	Bois Forte	MN	41,864	30,354	358	346	
10	Deer Creek	MN	xxx	xxx	186	6	
11	Fond du Lac	MN	21,932	4,898	3,229	1,106	
12	Grand Portage	MN	44,844	37,679	306	207	
13	Leech Lake	MN	677,099	16,123	8,669	3,725	7,085
14	Lower Sioux Community	MN	1,745	1,745	259	225	
15	Mille Lacs	MN	61,000	4,000	470	1,200	2,663
16	Prairie Island Community	MN	571	571	60	56	
17	Red Lake	MN	837,845	837,845	3,699	5,000	7,829
18	Sandy Lake	MN	xxx	xxx	37	36	
19	Shakopee	MN	293	293	203	153	
20	Upper Sioux Community	MN	745	745	49	43	
21	Vermillion Lake	MN	xxx	xxx	91	87	
22	White Earth	MN	56,078	54,125	8,727	2,759	
23	Bad River	WI	56,558	23,451	1,070	868	
24	Lac Courte Oreilles	WI	48,139	22,062	2,408	1,771	
25	Lac du Flambeau	WI	44,726	30,344	2,434	1,432	
26	Menominee	WI	222,552	222,552	3,397	3,182	
27	Oneida	WI	2,751	2,366	18,033	2,447	
28	Potawatomi	WI	11,692	11,292	1,082	266	
29	Red Cliff	WI	7,495	5,458	857	727	
30	St. Croix	WI	1,940	1,940	505	462	
31	Sokaogon Chippewa Community	WI	1,694	1,694	357	311	
32	Stockbridge	WI	15,603	15,447	581	447	
33	Wisconsin Winnebago	WI	4,245	632	700	570	

#	Nations	State	Gross Acreage	Trust Land	Total Pop.	Indian Pop.	Enrolled Pop.
EASTERN AREA OFFICE							
1	Poarch Creek	AL	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	
2	Mashantucket Pequot	CT	3,073	1,229	83	180	262
3	Big Cypress	FL	42,728	42,728	484	447	
4	Brighton	FL	35,805	35,805	524	402	
5	Hollywood	FL	481	481	1,394	481	
6	Miccosukee	FL	75,146	74,812	94	94	
7	Chitimacha	LA	283	283	286	212	
8	Coushatta	LA	154	154	36	33	
9	Tunica-Biloxi	LA	134	134	29	16	
10	Aroostook Band	ME	0	0	xxx	xxx	
11	Indian Township	ME	23,000	23,000	617	541	
12	Penobscot	ME	127,838	60,143	517	430	
13	Pleasant Point	ME	200	200	572	523	
14	Mississippi Choctaw	MS	17,926	17,715	4,073	3,932	
15	Allegany	NY	30,984	xxx	7,315	1,062	
16	Cattaraugus	NY	22,013	xxx	2,178	2,051	
17	Oil Springs	NY	640	xxx	5	0	
18	Oneida	NY	32	xxx	37	37	
19	Onondaga	NY	7,300	xxx	771	2	
20	St. Regis Mohawk	NY	14,640	xxx	1,978	1,923	
21	Tonawanda	NY	495	xxx	501	453	
22	Tuscarora	NY	5,778	xxx	772	310	
23	Eastern Cherokee	NC	56,573	56,461	6,527	5,388	
24	Narragansett	RI	xxx	xxx	31	17	
25	Wampanoag	RI	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	
STATE RECOGNIZED TRIBES							
1	Golden Hill Paugussett	CT	xxx	xxx	5	5	
2	Paucatuck Eastern Pequot	CT	xxx	xxx	18	15	
3	Schaghticoke	CT	xxx	xxx	10	7	
4	Tama	GA	xxx	xxx	22	16	
5	Hassanamisco	MA	xxx	xxx	1	1	
6	Pine Creek	MI	xxx	xxx	24	20	
7	Rankokus	NJ	xxx	xxx	0	0	
8	Poospatuck	NY	xxx	xxx	136	95	
9	Shinnecock	NY			375	339	
10	Catawba	SC	xxx	xxx	174	124	
11	Mattaponi	VA	xxx	xxx	70	65	
12	Pamunkey	VA	xxx	xxx	49	35	

STUDY GUIDE 3

Indian Nations

1. How many reservations are there in the continental United States? _____.
2. Approximately how many acres are there on Indian reservations?
   _____ million
3. What percent of these are trust lands? _____.
4. Who is the trustee for Indian reservation lands are held in trust by the federal government? _____.
5. Which state has the most reservations? _____.
6. How many people live on these reservations? _____.
7. How many Indians live on these reservations? _____.
8. What is your understanding of Indian reservations as sovereign nations?

CHAPTER 3 ❖ DISENFRANCHISED

American Indians Today

Almost everyone agrees that Indians have legitimate grievances that have not been resolved to an equitable conclusion. Most Indian issues are obscured by national and international current crises.

To establish a realistic perspective, list the nation's major domestic and foreign problems. Rank them in some order of priority, beginning with AIDS, third world starvation, homelessness, drugs, unemployment, education, health care, space programs, military defense, environmental pollution, etc. The list is endless. Now rank Indian issues on that list.

Congress as the political and economic power base of the country is motivated by a combination of politics, economics, public opinion and lobbied interests. There are few Indian advocates in Congress. The issue is aptly stated by Senator DeConcini of Arizona who says from a congressional perspective: "Nobody gives a damn about Indians."

The issue is aptly stated by Senator DeConcini of Arizona who says from a congressional perspective: "Nobody gives a damn about Indians." - 1989

Although major Indian civilizations had flourished centuries before the white man's arrival, Indian cultures were not recognized by Europeans as established civilizations. Nor have they been given the appropriate recognition for their significant contributions to the development of this country. There is also an underlying question as to whether the dominant culture has ignored basic values of Indian culture regarding environmental concerns.

Indian issues are emotionally charged and logic is often clouded by the heat of the moment. It is very difficult to be objective. Attitude and the law are often a matter of convenience and purpose as the United States government justifies its treatment of Indians.

The dilemma is compounded by social complacency and misinformation. Negative stereotyping is still prevalent today and serves as an effective vehicle for discrimination and prejudice that leads to exploitation. Neither attitudes nor morality can be legislated; they can only be formed through education.

Adaptability is fundamental to most Indian problems. Indians are polarized between tradition and culture on one hand and adaptation to the progress of the dominant culture on the other. The issue seems to be the appropriate degree of adaptability.

Obviously, a lessor degree of adaptability is required from a Navajo sheepherder who lives a traditional lifestyle in Ganado, Arizona than an Indian electrical engineer who lives in Phoenix and works at Honeywell. These are extremes with a spectrum of reservation and urban lifestyles between.

Evolution is an absolute for the survival of a species or a civilization. Adaptability is the daily form of evolution.

Even traditional reservation Indians have adapted to some degree. Horses, guns and clothing were early adaptations. Modern home construction, electricity, running water, automobiles, television and telephone are evidence of more recent adaptation.

Being Indian is not only a matter of blood quantum, it is a mindset and a spirituality. Traditionally, Indian spirituality is an integral part of living in harmony with the rhythms of nature.

Historically, Indians have been a migratory people. These migrations were dictated by the laws of nature and, more recently, the laws of man. A cultural consequence of these migrations is an attachment of spiritual significance to geographic features. Spirituality is not dependent on geography.

Each urban Indian must determine what degree of adaptation is required to function as a productive member of society and yet preserve their Indianess. Some Indians wear long hair, braids, jewelry and apparel as a declaration while others use some or none of the trappings.

American Indian Reality

The United States expresses outrage at oppression and abuse of indigenous people in other countries, while at home American Indians are a dispossessed and disenfranchised people in their own land. The hypocrisy should be an embarrassment to the world leader of democracy and guardian of human rights.

It is incumbent upon the United States government to set an example for the world with regard to treatment of their respective native inhabitants. The majority of American Indians do not share in the American dream. The following conditions are a matter of record:

Health:

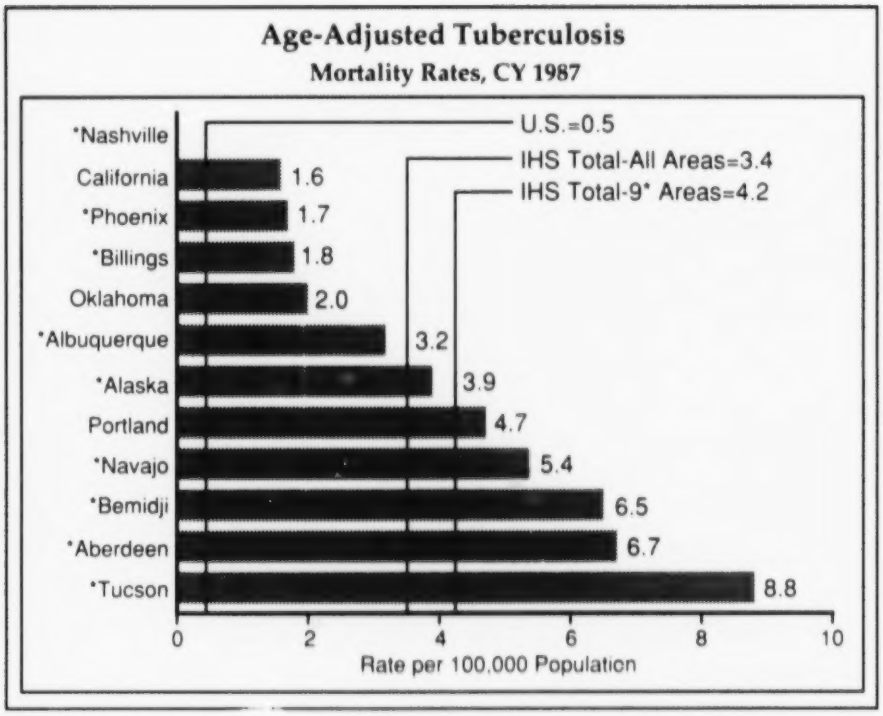
- Fetal alcohol syndrome is 33 times higher than non-Indians.
- 1 in 6 adolescents has attempted suicide - a rate four times that of other teenagers.
- Alcohol mortality is 10 times the rate for all other combined races.
- Tuberculosis is 7.4 times greater that the US rate.
- Diabetes is 6.8 times greater than non-Indians.

"The IHS goal is to elevate the health status of American Indians and Alaska Natives to the highest level possible. This mission is to ensure equity, availability and accessibility of a comprehensive high quality health care delivery system providing maximum involvement of American Indians and Alaska Natives in defining their health needs, setting health priorities for their local areas, and managing and controlling their health program. The IHS also acts as the principal Federal health advocate for Indian people by assuring they have knowledge of and access to all Federal, State, and local health programs they are entitled to as American citizens. It is also the responsibility of the IHS to work with these programs so they will be cognizant of entitlements of Indian people."

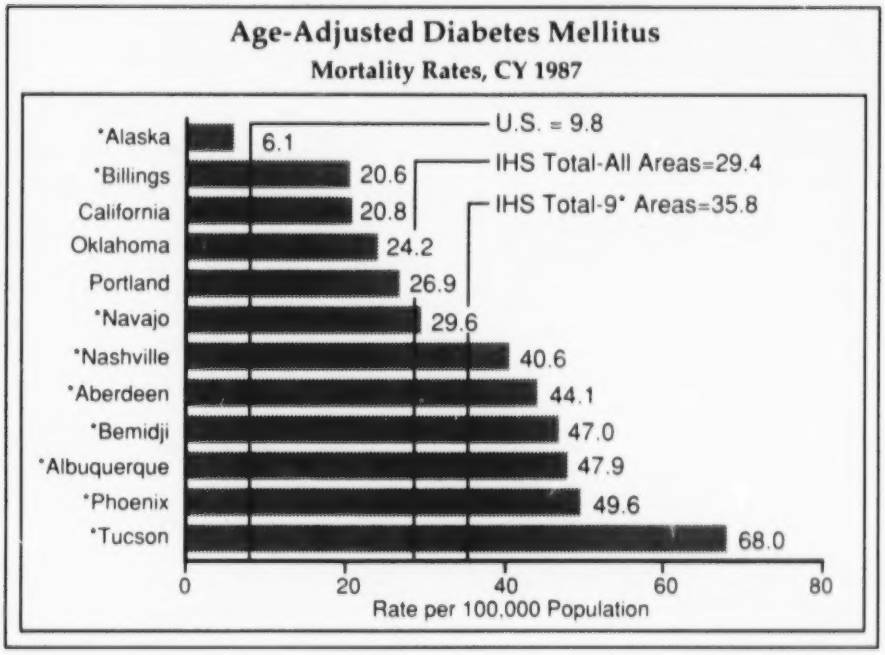
Indian Health Service - 1990

"No democracy can long survive which does not accept as fundamental to its very existence the recognition of the rights of minorities."

Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882-1945)

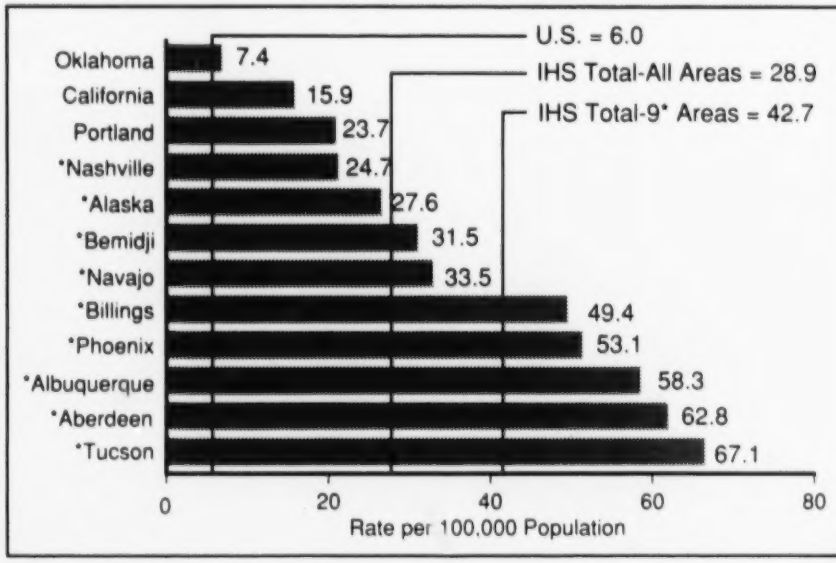


In 1987, the age-adjusted tuberculosis mortality rate for the IHS service area population was 3.4. When the 3 IHS Areas with apparent problems in underreporting of Indian race on death certificates are excluded, the rate is 4.2. This is 740 percent higher than the U.S. All Races rate of 0.5. Some of the Area rates should be interpreted with caution because of the small number of deaths involved. The Navajo Area had the most deaths with 7.



In 1987, the age-adjusted diabetes mortality rate for the IHS service area population was 29.4. When the 3 IHS Areas with apparent problems in underreporting of Indian race on death certificates are excluded, the rate is 35.8. This is 265 percent higher than the U.S. All Races rate of 9.8. All of the IHS Area rates were greater than the U.S. rate with the exception of the Alaska rate.

Age-Adjusted Alcoholism Mortality Rates, CY 1987



In 1987, the age-adjusted alcoholism mortality rate for the IHS service area population was 28.9. When the 3 IHS Areas with apparent problems in underreporting of Indian race on death certificates are excluded, the rate is 42.7. This is 612 percent higher than the U.S. All Races rate of 6.0. The Tuson Area rate of 67.1 was over 11 times the U.S. rate.

Age-Adjusted Alcoholism Mortality Rates

Calendar Year 1987

	Deaths	Rate [1]
U.S. All Races	15,909	6.0
All IHS Areas	217	28.9
9 * Areas [2]	178	42.7
Aberdeen *	29	62.8
Alaska *	15	27.6
Albuquerque *	15	58.3
Bemidji *	10	31.5
Billings *	14	49.4
California	10	15.9
Nashville *	7	24.7
Navajo *	39	33.5
Oklahoma	12	7.4
Phoenix *	35	53.1
Portland	17	23.7
Tucson *	8	67.1

1/ Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population.
Rates based on a small number of deaths should be interpreted with caution.

2/ The 3 IHS Areas that do not have an asterisk (California, Oklahoma, and Portland) appear to have a problem with underreporting of Indian race on death certificates. Therefore a separate IHS rate was calculated excluding these 3 Areas.

Education:

Student performance and participation is far below the national average -

- 52% finish high school.
- 17% attend college.
- 4% graduate from college.
- 2% attend graduate school.

Why Native Peoples Are At Risk

- *"Our schools have failed to nurture the intellectual development and academic performance of many native children, as is evident from their high dropout rates and negative attitudes toward school.*
- *Our schools have discouraged the use of Native languages in the classroom, thereby contributing to a weakening of the Natives' resolve to retain and continue the development of their original languages and cultures.*
- *Indian lands and resources are constantly besieged by outside forces interested in further reducing their original holdings.*
- *Political relationships between the tribes and the federal government fluctuate with the will of this U.S. Congress and decisions by the courts."*

Excerpt from U.S. Department of Education
"Indian Nations At Risk Task Force" - 1991

Economic Welfare

- ❖ 75% of the work force earn less than $7,000 per year.
- ❖ 45% are below the poverty level.
- ❖ The average unemployment rate is 45%.
- ❖ Unemployment on some reservations is 90%.

Most housing is inadequate and substandard. For instance, Navajos who have the largest reservation and tribe with the most resources endure the following conditions:

- ❖ 46% have no electricity.
- ❖ 54% have no indoor plumbing.
- ❖ 82% live without a telephone.

These Third World living conditions are typical of most reservation communities. Poor health care, miserable poverty and substandard education are a daily fact of life for most American Indians.

"Two years ago I made an unscheduled visit to the town of Guadalup, AZ, home to 5,600 people of Hispanic and Yaqui Indian descent. The Third World condtions there - unpaved roads, dilapidated housing, high unemployment - made an indelible impression on me. I vowed to do all in my power to bring hope and opportunity to Guadalupe and other economic diaster areas like it across America."

Secretary of HUD
Jack Kemp - July 1992

Divide and Conquer

The federal government spends over $3 billion annually on Indian programs. Estimates indicate that ten cents of every dollar actually reaches those desperately in need. Every year or so Congress produces a report and/or an investigation. The sad truth is that little if any meaningful reform reaches the grassroots level.

Indians initiate sporadic uprisings which receive brief notoriety and media exposure. However, as public and political attention wanes, it is business as usual. **An objective evaluation of the Indian condition would conclude that systems and programs employed for the last 100 years are not working very well.**

Indian issues are mired in a morass of multiple demographics complicated by tribalism:

- ❖ Nearly 2 million self-declared Indians.
- ❖ Approximately 1.2 million Indians enrolled.
- ❖ 318 federally recognized tribes.
- ❖ 250 different languages and dialects.
- ❖ 300 federally recognized reservations.
- ❖ 12 state recognized reservations.

The BIA has been the subject of severe criticism in the execution of its responsibilities on behalf of the Indians.

Furthermore, each tribe claims rights as a sovereign nation, each with it's own agenda and concerns. The legal ramifications are a quagmire of overlapping state and federal judicial systems. The related issues of Indian gaming are currently being debated in the courts.

This situation raises several questions with regard to Indian nations sovereignty:

- ❖ Is it a benevolent sovereignty?
- ❖ Subject to state and federal authority?
- ❖ Does Chicken Ranch Rancheria in California at 3 acres and 10 Indians have the same sovereignty as the Navajo with 17 million acres and 200,000 people?
- ❖ Do tribal governments expect freedom from government paternalism and yet remain recipients of government Indian entitlement programs?

The monumental task of administration and management of this demographic nightmare has been the responsibility of the BIA. The BIA has been the subject of severe criticism in the execution of its responsibilities on behalf of Indians. There is a current movement to restructure or abolish the BIA and allow the tribes to govern themselves through self-determination.

Indians are disadvantaged in developement as entrepreneurs. The disparity between the income of Indians and mainstream economics is widening in direct proportion to their lack of experience, opportunity and resources.

From a historical perspective, Indians are recent arrivals to the political and economic arena. Review the 500 Year Chronology on page 7, from 1924 to the present.

Gaming is the current economic and political issue in Indian country. Casinos seem to be a quick-fix basis for cash flow. It is very difficult to argue with success, however, the jury is still out on the ramifications of gaming on Indian social and economic development.

STUDY GUIDE 4

Indian Facts

1. When did Indians categorically become U. S. citizens? _____.

2. When did Indians get the right to vote in Arizona? _____.

3. When did Indians get the right to vote in New Mexico? _____.

4. How many BIA area offices are there? _____.

5. Have Indians been socially and economically disadvantaged? _____
(Explain why)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

6. What is the future of Indian nations as blood quantum is diluted through the natural process of inter-tribal and inter-racial assimulation?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Summation

Indians are a durable and resourceful people. They have survived 400 years of genocide and 100 years of BIA dominance and government control. They have a strong spiritual nature closely tied to the land and their religions reflect a respect for the mysterious powers of nature.

"During 1992, we will honor this country's native peoples as vital participants in the history of the United States. This year gives us the opportunity to recognize the special place that Native Americans hold in our society, to affirm the right of Indian tribes to exist as sovereign entities, and to seek greater mutual understanding and trust."

President George Bush March 1992

For the moment, it appears that the pendulum of social conscience has swung in favor of Indians. There are people of conscience who empathize and speak out against the plight of Indians. In academic circles there are concerted efforts to include a more accurate account of American Indian history and culture.

Empathy is wonderful, however, **Indians must take control of their own destiny.** Historically, when political and economic forces covet Indian land and resources, social conscience is compromised. Avarice has the inherent ability to justify and rationalize it's actions. The same ends can now be accomplished through clever paper and political manipulations rather than the physical aggression, of the past.

The idea that native people can live in tranquil harmony with nature on reservations is an illusion. Today's Indians cannot walk the path their ancestors walked. The last bargaining chip are the reservations and the respective resources. Indians must take appropriate precautions to protect those remaining resources.

For thousands of years, tribalism was an instinct that was necessary for survival. Tribalism has an upside and a downside. The upside is that tribalism is a source of Indian strength, culture and tradition. The downside is that tribalism has been at the heart of Indian dissension since Plymouth Rock.

Egocentric tribalism is not conducive to the development of significant national political or economic power. Democracy is a game of numbers and the majority rules. Of the 2 million self- declared Indians in the country, approximately 1.2 million are enrolled. The enrolled Indian population is less than 1/2 of 1% of the total population of 258 million!

- It is questionable what percentage of the enrolled Indian population participates in the political process that controls every aspect of their lives.
- Nearly all reservation lands are held in "trust" by the federal government. **The Congressional fox is guarding the Indian chicken coop.**
- 11 million acres(20%) within reservation boundaries are owned by non-Indians.
- Nearly one-half (46%) of the reservation population are non-Indians.
- Less than 10% of contemporary Indians speak their native language.
- Indians continue to be a political embarrassment and an economic thorn in the side of federal and state governments.

CHAPTER 4 ❖ A PLAN OF ACTION

Indian Image

"For a subject worked and reworked so often in novels, motion pictures and television, American Indians remain probably the least understood and most misunderstood Americans of us all."

President John F. Kennedy, 1963

Indians have a tremendous public relations problem. They have been victimized by a sustained media campaign of magnificent proportions. Spearheaded by western movies, real Indians were essentially eclisped by their celluloid image. The characterization was staged to the last feather, war dance and monosyllable. America embraced the fictional image and created new generational myths based on old myths.

America's conscience has been appeased with regard to the Indian condition by misinformation, disinformation and complacency. American Indians have become invisible in the mind's eye of the nations's conscience. When there is reference to minorities, the focus is on African-Americans, Hispanics, Asians and others. American Indians are included among the others.

As a result, the Indian has been relegated to the past, the villainous savage of John Wayne movies, comedic trivialization, or worse, as sports teams and their mascots. Time and attrition have desensitized America and provided immunization to the pain and tragedy of today's American Indians.

Indians must shoulder their share of responsibility for their negative image, by conduct which has contributed to that image. It is the responsibility of American Indians to replace that negative image with a more accurate and positive image - a renaissance Indian.

Can we realistically expect today's America to be compassionate about Indian problems? Today's generation has only fading memories of Vietnam and civil rights marches; is oblivious to memories of the Great Depression and World War II; and is certainly not concerned with racial oppressions and transgressions perpetrated generations before they were born.

There are literally hundreds of programs, agencies, organizations and publications that are concerned with Indian issues. The effective entities must develop a centralized communication network which fosters interaction and cooperation. The fiber optics phase of telecommunications is realistically a window of opportunity to establish a national Indian communications network.

Indians have made tremendous progress in recent years, but are still the poorest minority in the country. It is inappropriate that the native people are disenfranchised in their own land, especially in the nation which is the world leader of democracy and guardian of human rights.

A Ten Year Agenda

The "renaissance" Indian will not rely on the benevolence of the United States government. Government subsidies for necessities of life are not the answer to Indian future. The answer depends on education, political unity and economic independence. On the basis of their own strength, Indians can take their rightful place in society.

"The Renaissance is the resurrection of the mind of man from an intellectural tomb."

Author Unknown

Indian destiny is at a crossroads and the moment for effective action is at hand. An agenda must be developed which will result in a healing process for the country and all Indians. Indians can take control of their destiny by self-determination, mandated by a realistic ten year plan.

To meet the challenges of the future, American Indians must develop a three level agenda:

Individually -

- Education, education, education. . .
- Register to vote on your 21st birthday.
- Develop a positive physical image which includes confronting alcoholism and obesity.
- Nurture unique spirituality.
- Maintain cultural affiliation.

Tribally -

- ❖ Focus on national American Indian identity first - tribal affiliation second.
- ❖ Cast aside those archaic tribal animosities that often date back hundreds of years.
- ❖ Aggressively solicit and expand tribal enrollment. Include everyone who meets tribal qualifications. There are 15 million at-large potential Indian votes.
- ❖ Orchestrate a united tribal voting political coalition on the major Indian issues of health, education and welfare.

Nationally -

Lord, grant me the serenity to accept the things I cannot change; the courage to change the things I can, and the wisdom to know the difference.

Serenity Prayer

- ❖ Develop a militant strategy campaign to marshal participants and resources. Analyze strengths and weaknesses.
- ❖ Initiate a national public relations campaign to penetrate the nation's conscience - a sustained multifaceted professional campaign.
- ❖ Utilize the above public relations campaign to solicit global community opinion and support by exploitation and exposure of the Indian condition.
- ❖ Establish specific national concessions as retribution for past grievances.
- ❖ Establish national political unity to insure those concessions are mandated.
- ❖ Develop a national coalition based on economic enterprise networking.
- ❖ Capitalize on the gaming window of opportunity to establish a basis for long-term social and economic development.

PARTING WORDS

> *"It seems a basic requirement to study the history of our Indian people. America has much to learn about the heritage of our American Indians. Only though this study can we as a nation do what must be done if our treatment of the American Indian is not to be marked down for all time as a national disgrace."*
>
> John F. Kennedy - 1963

Indians are a small but select fraternity that have the unique feature of millennial ties to this land. They are survivors with a common bond who have withstood 400 years of extermination, termination, assimulation, and other 'ations'. They have terminator tenacity. They have lost some battles, but not the war. Through all the trials and tribulations, Indians have sustained a great sense of humor.

The next battles will be won by warriors whose weapons are the briefcase and computer.

Immigrants of all races come to this country with a worn suitcase and a dream, 10 years later they are educated and prosperous. Are Indians any less? Indians have the responsibility, to those ancestors that fired arrows against cannons and survived against overwhelming odds, to make that survival meaningful.

Indians must prepare by education to take control of their destiny, as gently as possible. The next battles will be won by warriors whose weapons are the briefcase and computer. The best revenge is to adapt and live well.

Until America comes to terms with the condition and unresolved issues of American Indians, questions will continue to haunt the nation's conscience. If the Indians lose... we all lose. Hopefully, the **Digest** has raised more questions than it has answered.

American Indian issues are controversial and complex. We invite constructive criticism, comment and contemporary data. This type of dialogue will improve the composition of future **Digest** editions. Most of life's challenges are a matter of perspective and compromise.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Material Reference List

This list contains the names and phone numbers of reference material sources so that the reader may explore the respective Indian issues in depth. Most of these publications are free.

1. **1992 Statistical Abstract**
   Teaching Supplement for Grades 5-12
   Bureau of the Census
   (301)763-1510 - Education Program
   Order a 28 page catalog "Statistics Aren't Static."
   The catalog contains a synopsis of the 1992 Statistical Abstract and order forms.
   The Census Bureau is very helpful and a wealth of information.

2. **American Indian & Alaska Native Areas: 1990**
   Bureau of the Census - published June 1991
   Racial Statistics Branch Population Division
   (301)763-4040
   The 52 page report list all recognized Indian reservations in alphabetical order showing aggregate and Indian population of each reservation. It also provides some insight and parameters for the methods of census taking.

3. **Indian Labor Force**
   Bureau of Labor Statistics - January 1991
   (202)208-7445
   The purpose of the 32 page report is to identify and determine the status of the Indian labor force living on Federal reservations or in areas or communities adjacent to reservations. The report is mostly demographic tables.

4. **Federal Register of Recognized Tribes**
   BIA Tribal Services - December 1988
   (202)208-7445
   The Federal Register is a 7 page list of all Federally recognized tribes in alphabetical order that is updated periodically.

5. **Tribal Leaders Directory**
   BIA - Division of Tribal Government Services
   Office of Public Information - January 1992
   (202)208-3710
   The 67 page directory lists all tribal leaders, addresses and telephone numbers. The information is listed by Area Offices in alphabetical order. This report is primarily for use of government staff. Most specific inquiries can be satisfied by a phone call.

6. **List of Tribal Petitioners**
   BIA Branch of Acknowledgment & Research - March 1993
   (202)208-3592
   The 24 page report is a list of the tribes petitioning for recognition. The report includes names, addresses, telephone numbers and dates of petition. The information is listed in alphabetical order by states.

7. **Annual Report of Indian Lands**
   BIA Office of Trust Responsibilities
   Real Estate Department - September 1985
   (202)208-7737
   The 107 page report should only be ordered if you are interested in extensive detail. The numbers can get very confusing. The information is listed by Area Office in alphabetical order. There are problems in the agency department because the last "annual" report is dated September 1985.

8. **Indian Land Areas**
   U.S. Geological Survey - Revised 1992
   In Cooperation with the BIA & Smithsonian Institute.
   The 26" x 42" folded map is in color and has been the standard when it is available.

9. **Regional Differences in Indian Health**
   U.S. Department of Health & Human Services
   Indian Health Service - 1990
   (301)443-1397
   The 80 page report is mostly demographic tables preceded by 16 pages of explanatory text that present a comprehensive overview of Indian health and the structure of the Indian Health Service facilities.

10. **American Indians Today**
    BIA Public Information Office - 1991
    (202)208-3711
    The 36 page booklet answers many basic questions with regard to American Indians by using a question and answer format. The booklet has an extensive list of "Where to Find More Information About Indians" and a good bibliography.

11. **Indian Nations At Risk**
    U.S. Department of Education
    Indian Nations At Risk Task Force - 1992
    (202)708-5366
    The sub-title is "An Educational Strategy for Action". The 60 page booklet is very well done and easy to read.

12. **Atlas of Native History**
Jack D. Forbes - 1981
University of California
Native American Studies
Davis, CA 95616-8667
(916)752-3237
The 8 page newspaper format is a definitive study of the migrations of Indian tribes beginning in the 1500s illustrated by a series of maps. A unique feature is the Indian version of tribal names referenced to the English version of the same name.

13. **Histories & Statistical Information on Oklahoma's Resident Tribes & Nations.**
Oklahoma Indian Affairs Commission
4010 N. Lincoln, Suit 200
Oklahoma City, OK 73105
(405)521-3828
The 15 page report is a roster of Indian tribes in Oklahoma. Because the large concentration of tribes relocated to Oklahoma came from a wide range of geographic areas, each tribal synopsis presents a much larger view of Indian America than is indicated by the geographic area.

14. **Citizenship & American Indians**
by Helen Burgess
(Same address as above.)
The 5 page dissertation is insightful and thought provoking with regard to Indian political history and orientation.

15. **The Great Avikan House**
Box Avikan
Blanding, UT 84511
(801)678-3232
The non-profit foundation is dedicated to the gathering and preservation of genealogical, historical and cultural heritage of Native Americans. A brochure that lists activities, resources and facilities is available.

Catalogs of Indian Publications

There are a multitude of publications available that cover every aspect of Indianology. Listed are a few of many organizations that have extensive inventories described in catalogs that are available for the asking.

1. **American Indian Science & Engineering Society**
   1630 30th Street, Suite 301
   Boulder, CO 80301
   Catalog of Merchandise
   (303)492-8658

2. **Four Winds Trading Company**
   685 South Broadway, Suite A
   Boulder, CO 80303
   (800)456-5444

3. **Native American Public Broadcasting Consortium, Inc.**
   PO Box 83111
   Lincoln, NE 68501
   (402)472-3522

4. **Maverick Distributors**
   Drawer 7289
   Bend, OR 97708
   (800)333-8046

5. **Written Heritage**
   8009 Wales Street
   New Orleans, LA 70126
   (504)246-3742

6. **Smithsonian Institution Press**
   Department 900
   Blue Ridge
   Summit, PA 17294-0900

Genealogy Resources

Genealogy has become the nation's No. 3 hobby behind coin and stamp collecting. Establishing one's ethnic background can be rewarding, satisfying, and sometimes quite surprising! Verification of ancestry precipitates a sense of continuity, knowledge and perspective. However, the process can be time-consuming and frustrating.

Indian Genealogy research can be especially frustrating, because Indians did not keep written records. Genealogy identification problems were compounded, when Indian names were replaced by surnames that were easier for the dominant culture to pronounce. Genealogy issues were further complicated by the inter-tribal quandary created during the tribal relocation process.

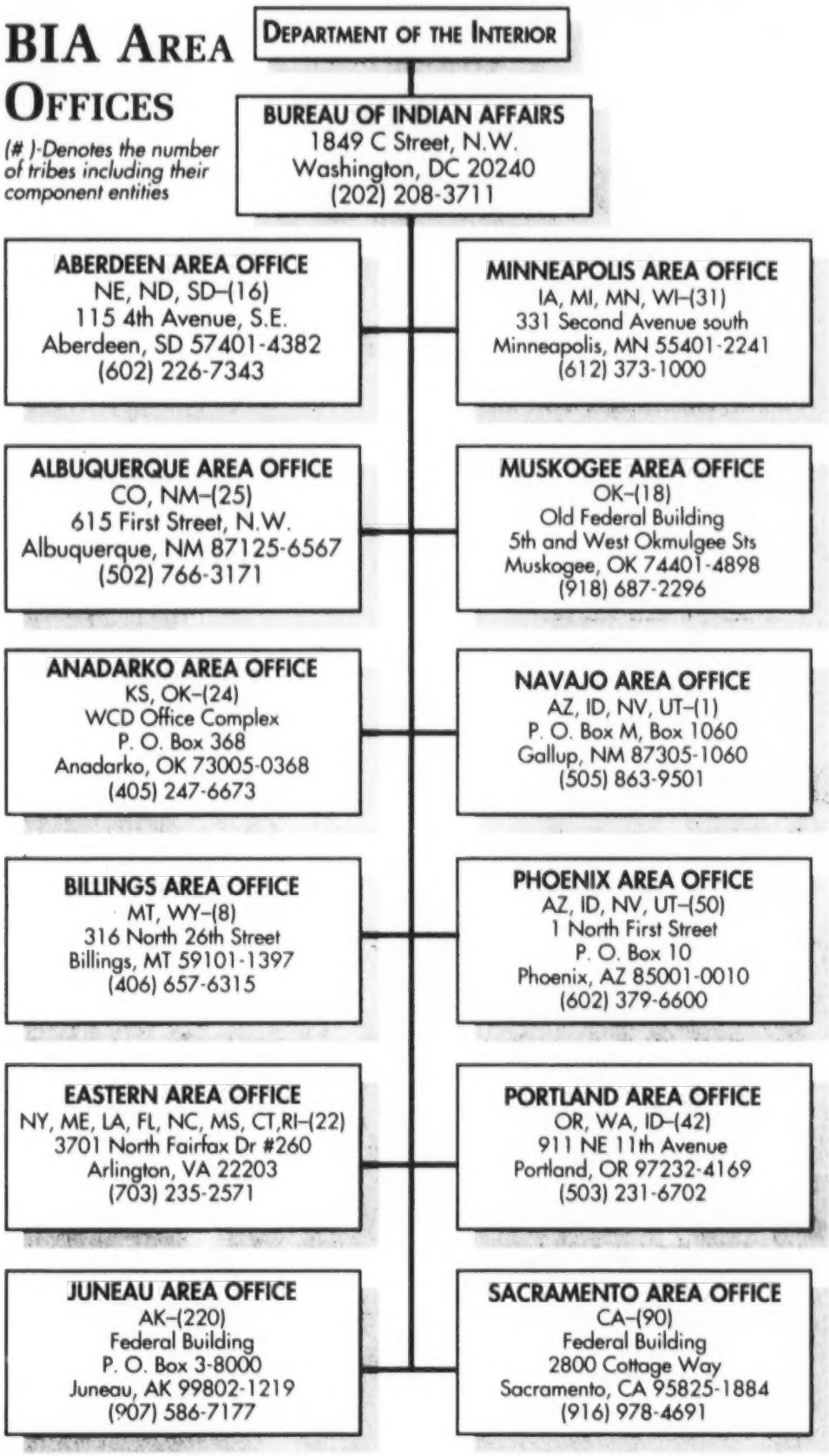
A successful enrollment campaign will result in a tribal enrollment number and a certification by the respective BIA Area Office. How can a person research their Indian ancestry and possibly become tribally enrolled?

- The first step is to research your family genealogy. Talk to older relatives and check family records, documents, bibles, wills and other sources of family history.
- The Church of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons) are known for their genealogy resources and expertise.
- Most libraries have genealogy sections and some with Indian resources.
- Libraries have listings and can refer you to numerous government agencies and Indian organizations.
- Contact your respective tribal enrollment officer for tribal enrollment requirements, application forms and direction.
- A BIA booklet "American Indians Today" lists several national resources. (Booklet referenced on page 59.)
- There are a number of private and non-profit genealogy organizations with extensive resources. (See listing #15 for The Great Avikan House on page 60.)
- Thunderbird Enterprises has compiled a list of genealogy resources for various tribal groupings.
- Computer resources and national bulletin board networks are available.

The scientific DNA process may become an important resource in the foreseeable future.

BIA Area Offices

(#)-Denotes the number of tribes including their component entities



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A Map of
American Indian Nations

- 24" x 36" full color shaded relief map produced on durable material suitable for framing.
- Geographic location of all federal and state reservations & tribes.
- Roster which lists the size in acreage and population of each reservation.
- Graphics of diminishing land base as Indians were forced westward.
- Population graphic from the first census in 1890 to 1990.
- Based on extensive research into historical archives, maps and government records.
- An ideal wall map for schools, libraries and everyone interested in American Indians.

80% Of Our Market Are Educators

"I believe it could be a very valuable teaching tool for teachers of Indian and non-Indians."
Karen Swisher, Ed.D., Director, Center for Indian Program
Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona

"Teachers are already using the maps. They are a great resource."
Dawn Cram, Librarian, Culliver Academy, Inc.
Coral Gables, Florida

"We all agree that it is a very well-done and informative work."
Portia Chambliss, Bruman Map Library, UCLA,
University of California, Los Angeles

"A map for which there is a real need."
Carol Marley, Chief Librarian, Earth Science Library,
McGill University, Montreal, Canada

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1492

1790

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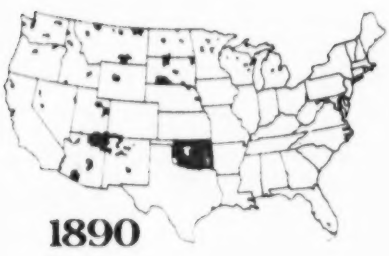

1890

2090

INDIAN LANDS ■

These graphics indicate the diminished land base as Indians were forced westward by the encroaching settlers.

The American Indian Digest, written and published by George Russell, presents a composite picture of American Indians - past and present.

George Russell

Russell is a Chippewa-Ottawa Indian born on the Isabella Indian Reservation near Mt. Pleasant, Michigan. He is an enrolled member of the Saginaw Chippewa Tribe. His family left the reservation when he was 9 years old.

Russell attended Dansville High School and Spring Arbor College in Michigan. Upon discharge from the US Army, he migrated to Phoenix, Arizona, where he has built a successful career in engineering and construction.

During a construction project in June 1989, Russell realized that his knowledge of other Indians was limited and superficial. He began research and the organization of information evolved into a map format.

The 1st edition of the "Map of American Indian History" was published in January 1991. The revised 2nd edition was published in May 1992, and included a small supplemental booklet called ***"The American Indian Digest."*** The response was unexpected and dramatic. The Digest quickly sold out.

The market revealed a need, especially in the academic community, for an easy-to-read handbook that would provide current basic Indian information. This 2nd edition of ***"The American Indian Digest"*** is expanded in format, size and information.

These publications have created a demand for Russell as a guest speaker on the lecture circuit. His lectures are dynamic, informative and entertaining. He also participates in American Indian seminar workshops.

ISBN 1-881933-01-6

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